

Red Cross Week

President Wilson issued a proclamation on May 7, designating the week beginning May 20, as Red Cross Week and appealing to the American people in the name of the American Red Cross, whose campaign for a second hundred million dollar war fund will be carried on during that week.

The proclamation follows in part:

PROCLAMATION

"Inasmuch as the War Fund of 1917, so generously contributed by the American people to the American Red Cross for the administration of relief at home and abroad has been practically exhausted * * * * *

"And, inasmuch as the year of our own participation in the war has brought unprecedented demands upon the patriotism and liberality of our people * * * * *

And, inasmuch as the duration of war and the closer cooperation of the American Red Cross with our own Army and Navy, with the governments of our Allies, and with foreign relief organizations, have resulted in the discovery of rare opportunities of helpfulness under conditions which translate opportunity into duty;

"And, inasmuch as the American Red Cross War Council and its Commissioners in Europe have faithfully and economically administered the people's trust;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of my authority, as President of the United States and President of the American Red Cross, I, WOODROW WILSON do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 20, 1918, as "Red Cross Week" during which the people of the United States will be called upon to give generously to the continuation of the important work of relieving distress, restoring the waste of war and assisting in maintaining the morale of our troops and peoples of our Allies by the manifestation of effort and sacrifice on the part of those who, though not privileged to bear arms, are of one spirit, purpose, and determination with our warriors.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia, this 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the One Hundred and Forty-second.

(Seal)

WOODROW WILSON

"By the President:

"Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.

IN OUR OWN STATE

John T. Elam, of Henderson, was elected president of the Travelers' Protective Association, Kentucky Division, at the closing session in Louisville Saturday.

The county quotas showing the number of men remaining of the second draft call who will report at Camp Zachary Taylor the week of May 27-29, were announced last week by Maj. Henry Rhodes at Frankfort.

The 168th Infantry Brigade, made up of the 335th and 336th Infantry, will hike to Shelbyville, the trip to be made the latter part of this week, perhaps. The distance is approximately thirty miles, and not less than two days will be consumed in covering it.

Removal of Arthur Yager of Georgetown, as Governor of Porto Rico was asked of President Wilson by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who charged the Kentuckian with incompetence in handling the labor situation in Porto Rico.

Orators of local and national reputation will carry to the people of Kentucky this week and next the message of the Red Cross and impress them with reasons why liberal response should be made to the President's call for another \$100,000,000 war relief fund.

As a final appeal to Louisville people, before the actual Red Cross campaign opens next Monday to raise the city's quota of \$30,000 toward the American Red Cross \$100,000,000 War Fund, a parade will be held Saturday. It gives promise of eclipsing any previous pageant held there.

Mother's day was observed Sunday at Camp Zachary Taylor, where the supply of 10,000 carnations was quickly exhausted, and in the city, where the pastors of many churches preached sermons appropriate to the occasion. Several programs were given by various organizations.

Among the eighty-four names of American soldiers on the casualty list reported Sunday is that of Wm. N. Myers, of Covington, Ky., who was wounded severely in action. Seventeen fatalities are included in the list, nineteen missing in action, eight wounded severely, and forty slightly wounded.

National Memorial day, May 30, is designated by President Wilson in a proclamation issued Saturday as a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting. The people are asked to gather that day in their places of worship and pray for the victory of the American armies which will bring a peace founded upon mercy, justice and good will.

Memorial services for Col. William F. Guthrie, commandant of the 36th Engineers at the time of his death recently at Camp Zachary Taylor, were held at the camp Knights of Columbus building Sunday morning. Chaplain Raphael officiating. Following mass by Chaplain Mahoney, of the 33rd Regiment, Chaplain Raphael paid a beautiful tribute to Col. Guthrie.

Forty-three woman physicians have been sent in foreign medical service by the American Red Cross, according to the Medical Advisory Committee to the Red Cross War Council. These women have not been sent as a unit, but as individuals. They are not only serving in France, but in other countries in which the Red Cross is giving medical relief.

The prize winners for the Junior Membership Furniture Competition are announced by the Red Cross. The junior members are constructing furniture for the fifty Red Cross convalescent houses which are being built this spring in fifty camps and contingents of the United States. These houses are rest homes for the use of those men who have been ill or wounded and who, though recovered from their illness, are not strong enough to return to the strenuous life of the barracks. A Red Cross seal, showing the name of the school which constructed the furniture, is placed on the back of each piece.

A Campaign to check the waste of (Continued on Page Five)

FIRST AMERICAN INDIAN AVIATOR



Flowbert W. Richster, the first American Indian aviator to fight for the cause of democracy, and his wife. He joined the Lafayette escadrille and served with that corps until the American flying corps was formed. He is now flying for the latter corps and has been credited with downing a Boche plane.

Though she was born in Germany Mrs. Richster's sympathies are entirely with the allies.

HAS MANY RELATIVES

One Belonging to Infant Is Over a Century Old.

Louise Alice Smith of Los Angeles in only a few days old, but she already holds the record in relatives. She has 125 of them, and one of them is one hundred twelve years old. This "oldster" in the family is Mrs. Mary Chipp of Morgantown, Va., who is Mrs. Smith's great-great-grandmother.

Moreover, Mrs. Smith's great-grandmother is still living, as is also her grandmother. The first is eighty years of age; the second is fifty-two.

CALIFORNIA VALLEYS TO BE FOOD CENTERS

Government and State Spending Millions to Meet Necessities of Future.

Development of two California valleys capable of producing a large portion of the food supply of the whole nation in time of stress by control of floods is going forward through government and state agencies. The California debris commission, comprising three army engineers, will spend, all told, about \$11,200,000 on the project, half of this sum being furnished by the state of California and half by the federal government.

The work includes widening and deepening the mouth of the Sacramento river from Rio Vista to Collinsville, a distance of fifteen miles, and constructing four weirs between Sacramento City and Colusa, over which excess flood waters will be diverted into the by-pass system.

In addition, and in order to make the work effective and of value, about \$30,000,000 worth of work additional must be done in the construction of the river levees and by-passes.

This portion of the work is under direction of the state reclamation board and is paid for by assessment levied on private lands, in proportion to benefits received. The Sacramento and San Joaquin drainage district comprising these benefited lands run through fourteen counties from Butte to Fresno and include 1,750,000 acres. Several million yards of debris have been removed from the Sacramento river since the inception of the work. It was stated today by Colonel Lewis H. Hand, corps of engineers, a member of the debris commission.

AN OLD MAN'S COURAGE

Veteran of Three Wars Watches Amputation of His Own Leg.

A remarkable display of Spartan courage was demonstrated in an operation performed on Emil Berhenud of Bellevue at an Omaha hospital.

Berhenud, who is seventy-seven years of age, froze his feet during the cold weather two weeks ago and it was found necessary to amputate both legs. Because of his advanced age a general anesthetic was deemed inadvisable and what is known as a spinal anesthetic was administered.

NAVY'S TRAINING BASE IN IRELAND

American Station on River Under Irish Cliffs.

HOUSE IN BIG OLD GRANARY

Naval Recruits From All Over United States Are Here Being Trained for the American Destroyers—Men Still Green to Things of the Sea Are Instructed in Methods of Fighting the Submarine.

The first United States naval training station in Ireland is built along the bank of a river under cliffs that remind the Americans of the Palisades of the Hudson. Here naval recruits from all over the United States are being trained for the American destroyers, the most recent arrivals being 200 boys from Pensacola, Fla.

This naval barracks, which some of the older men call Cob Dock after a part of the New York navy yard, was formally commissioned with the arrival of the other day from the United States of its commanding officer, a commander who came to the navy from Louisiana. He has a staff of a lieutenant, two ensigns, a paymaster and several surgeons, who can take care of several thousand men. They are instructing men still green to things of the sea in methods of fighting the submarines.

To the station, which covers five acres come the recruits from training stations in the United States. There are regulars, reserves and state militia, but their identity as such is lost here and they are all alike while the war lasts.

House in Big Old Granary.

These war time sailors are housed in a big old granary which was the home of a famous Irish regiment. When the Americans came along the soldiers cheerfully moved on, for the submarine still is regarded as the most dangerous enemy over here, and men who come to fight it are welcomed. The granary is really four large buildings joined together. They are of rough stone, which makes the barracks appear not unlike some American prisons. The walls are three feet thick, and there are four floors. The Americans have whitewashed the walls and made a wonderful transformation in the place.

The men sleep in hammocks swung from the rafters in the ceiling. They eat at long mess tables from enamelled dishes and get the same food as those on the American ships, which is hard to beat nowadays in this particular part of the world.

Reveille is sounded at half-past five o'clock while outside it still is dark and cold. But these new war-time sailors rise without a murmur, dress, pack their hammocks out of the way and march to breakfast below as if they had been born to it. All the cooking is done outside the barracks where the Americans have set up a few field kitchens. They also use trench stoves for cooking bean soup and stews. The adaptability of these men is what first impresses the visitor. Many have given up lives of comparative luxury and ease to submit to naval discipline, which probably is less comfortable here than in the United States.

Kept in by Armed Guards.

The station is shut in by a high wall upon which armed sentries are posted. No liberty is permitted for visits in the village, which boasts 15 saloons and a shipyard. The only time the Americans are seen in the village streets is when a company of them passes through from a cross-country hike, a part of their daily routine.

The only liberty granted the recruits is to the more pretentious village a few miles down the river which is the base of the American destroyer flotilla. A seagoing tugboat makes one round trip a day with the liberty party. At the base village the recruits are free to visit the United States Naval club-house, the British Y. M. C. A. hut or the two village movie shows. The liberty men leave the barracks each afternoon at five; the curfew rings for them at 11 at night, when they board the tug for the return voyage. For those not on liberty trips is sounded at the usual hour of nine.

Blind, Wins Scholarship.

William C. Plunkett of Washington, D. C., the only blind undergraduate at Harvard, has won the Bassett scholarship and his name has been placed on the roll of honor.

The aged man was conscious on the operating table and watched the surgeon cut off both legs at the knee. When asked if he felt any pain, he shook his head and muttered, "Once a soldier, always a soldier."

Berhenud was born in France and served in the Franco-Prussian, Civil and Spanish-American wars.

WORLD NEWS

A second raid has been made on the German submarine bases and it is reported that the channel of Ostend is blocked by the sinking of a vessel filled with concrete. The loss of life was not so heavy as in the affair at Soerbrugge. The success of the former attempt is admitted by the German papers, and it is used as an incentive to stir the navy into greater activity.

No essential change has taken place during the week on the frontier of France and Belgium, which has been the center of the German drive. Reorganization has been going on in both armies, and efforts have been made by the Germans to test the strength of the lines. The fighting during the week has been mainly favorable to the Allies, though no large engagements have occurred.

Lloyd-George, the English prime minister, received a vote of confidence in the House of Commons by a majority of nearly two to one. This gives him the support of the people against the charges of untruthfulness made by General Maurice of the army. The latter has been placed on the retired list of the army as a penalty for causing embarrassment to the administration, without sufficient warrant, at a critical time.

American day in London was an occasion of much enthusiasm. The main feature of the day was a great parade of American soldiers through the streets of the city between lines of people who crowded the way. The King of England and other notable men reviewed the procession. American flags were in evidence everywhere, and the King made a graceful speech to the soldiers, and a printed copy was given to each.

Holland has slipped out of her difficulties during the week. By granting Germany the right to bring a fixed amount of sand and gravel over her railroad, other demands are withdrawn. Her attitude toward the United States has also improved, and the trade with her East Indian colonies has been again opened to our vessels. This trade was prohibited because of Holland's objection to the taking of her merchant marine in our need for ships.

The young student who started the European war by shooting Grand Duke, Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife, has died during the week, of tuberculosis, in his prison near Prague, in Bohemia. He had been sentenced to a twenty year term of service as a penalty for his crime. Gavrio Prinzip was a Serb and a Slav by race. He has never been spoken of as a man of capacity or standing. His act was a foolish one under any circumstances.

A treaty between Germany and Rumania has been finally signed and relations are opened up once more between the two countries. Rumania becomes liable for indemnities to considerable amount and loses her territory at the mouth of the Danube on the south side. In return she is given a free hand to conquer a strip of territory to the north of the Danube at its mouth, from the Russians, if she can. Queen Marie, of Rumania, opposed the treaty and threatened to abdicate her throne.

There is some evidence coming to light that the Bolsheviks are coming to work with the less radical republican element in Russia on more cordial terms, that promises better things for Russia. Their sphere of activity is being continually narrowed, however. The independence of Finland and Ukraine, the three large provinces abandoned by the Germans, are not likely to be all. The capture of Sebastopol by Germany will lead to the creation of a small state on the Black Sea and Siberia threatens to revolt. Thus are the Bolsheviks being hemmed in.

The Shah of Persia has shown considerable financial ability as well as good will by investing heavily in American Liberty Bonds. There may be other persons of means in various parts of the world who would like a safe investment. We do not need the money but would be willing to take care of it for a while. It is said the population of Umania will not accept any.

(Continued on Page Five)

THE Y. M. C. A. ON THE BATTLE FRONT

In their fight against the Kaiser, American soldier boys under shell fire in France are being given all possible comforts and assistance, according to an announcement just received here from the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. At the present time, there are more than two hundred and fifty American Y. M. C. A. secretaries under shell fire. These men have been with Pershing's troops from the time they landed on foreign soil.

A total of \$5,000,000 is being expended monthly by the Army Y. M. C. A. in its work for the American troops at home and abroad. There are 2,500 Y. M. C. A. workers in France and England and 3,000 in American camps.

Because of the increasing need for men in this service and the force necessary to operate the entire canteen system in France, efforts are being made to enroll at least 1,000 more business and professional men of high standing, who are willing to go to France for every kind of Y. M. C. A. service before July 1.

It is estimated that 8,000,000 feet of film are being exhibited weekly to the soldiers at home and abroad. A recent shipment of athletic equipment for the troops in France consisted of 79,580 baseballs, 19,000 bats, 10,000 gloves and mitts, boxing gloves, volley balls, and various other kinds of apparatus for promoting the play spirit among the troops in their leisure hours.

The Y. M. C. A. has established a chain of huts and dugouts along the front lines occupied by American troops "over there" and is meeting the needs of the Samurais as they take their places alongside their Allies. The Y. M. C. A. huts on the Russian front have been demolished by the German guns and the 150 secretaries there have retired before the advance of the Huns and are now established in Siberia awaiting an opportunity to return to Russia.

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Every one is interested in the big Red Cross Drive to begin next Monday. Get an inspiration from the local ads on page four and five of this issue, and come out ready for

University Column

GOOD WORD FROM MR. TAYLOR

Paris, April 18, 1918.

Dear Berea Friends:—
If you could stretch your imagination four thousand miles, you might see this beautiful spring morning in my office here at the Paris Headquarters—sunshine streaming in at the windows which overlook an ancient court yard, surrounded by a high wall and filled with big magnolia and pepper trees which are full of birds, whose names I have not as yet learned.

They are singing in French as sweetly and contentedly as the all were peace and quiet, as indeed the court yard is, but as the old clock built in stone casing on the opposite wall measures off the flying hours, we know that only 75 miles away, thousands are dying, and many thousands more are being hopelessly maimed, for during the last several days, we have had a terrific drive.

It gives me a creepy feeling to know that 75 miles away is a line, on the farther side of which are five million armed Huns and on this side a greater number of fresher and better armed men are just waiting for the deadly struggle.

As I write, every little while a great loud reminds me that the long range gun is at work on Paris again and that somewhere near, destructive shells are falling.

Paris after eight p.m. is darker than Depot street on a rainy night, and Permitte not there with the bus, this is a matter of precaution against air raids which always take place at night.

"Soon as the shades of night prevail, the planes take up the wondrous tale."

The city is well equipped with "abris," which word really means cave or cellar, with stairs leading down where people may slip at time of a raid and be comparatively safe. All "abris" are marked with capacity, for instance, "Ahril, 40 places."

Last night, as I prepared for bath and bed, a large torpedo dropped about six blocks away, with a deafening crash; and then the sirens, or shrieking autos traversed the city, warning everybody of impending danger; then followed quickly a terrific barrage from our guns, thousands of them, which guard the Eastern borders of our city—this kept up for more than an hour, shooting up into the air, so as to bring down in the darkness either the airplane which had dropped the torpedo, or, perchance, others which might be trying to fly over the city. My room is equipped with iron window shutters, with slits for air to pass through, so I felt moderately safe; but instead of bathing, I "peeked" then read the twenty-third Psalm, and went to sleep like a good Presbyterian. You see, I am alive this morning to write you this letter, just as I expected to be.

While this tragedy is going on, the Y.M.C.A. is right on "the job." Nearly two thousand secretaries here, but as many more needed to really man the situation properly.

I find a gigantic piece of machinery here to operate, and, as yet, I am mighty careful in turning "on" or "off" the valves! I thought Berea College was quite a problem, with its sixty or more departments separately financed, but here, we have over eight hundred stations in the French and American work, each of these stations equipped with secretaries who emphasize the following items:

Religious, Educational, Recreational, Canteen.

In any great enterprise, heads determine largely the measures of success here as elsewhere, we get all varieties and types of workers. Some of the younger secretaries came through the spirit of adventure, but as none are accepted now of draft age, these visionaries are being replaced with more mature men. My work is largely to select men for the various places of responsibility, and to do this properly, I must visit all the fields of activity in the Republic, sooner or later. My business training in Philadelphia and subsequent work in Berea, I find a most valuable asset here—but how I wish Solomon had been my grandfather!

Last week, I visited the work in and around one of our old chateau cities. On Sunday evening, I was asked to play at a mass meeting, addressed by Rev. Eldridge of Berkeley, Cal., after which I spoke briefly and incidentally asked any boys present from Philadelphia or Kentucky to come forward at the close of the meeting. Twenty-two came up and shook hands, and we had one "hellarious" time. I have met more people during the past month whom I have known directly or indirectly than I have during the past five years. Half of America seems to be over here. I know this statement won't be censored, and I

Normal Column

Grab Orchard, Ky., May 5, 1918.

To The Citizen:

On Sunday morning, April 21, in the beloved little town of Berea, Ky., our God in His infinite wisdom saw fit to call from us our dear beloved son, Carlus Dewitt Colson, a boy of 15 summers, who had been in the Berea College Hospital for more than ten weeks.

Deeply bereaved and with broken hearts we had to submit to the Father's will. We shall never forget his sweet face when he said, "Good-by, I'm going home to heaven."

How sweet to think that by and by our spirits filled with gladness, Through Jesus' name we'll meet on high.

Where comes no sin or sadness.

Neither shall we forget those who assisted during the long sufferings of our dear boy! You all know who we mean, for space will not permit me to call the names of so many.

We will not forget the Christian spirit that was manifested toward us and our darling boy, and we take this method of extending to you all our sincere thanks for your many kindnesses shown. Trusting that God will bless and save until we meet again beyond the blue.

We are your bereaved friends,

W. G. Colson and wife.

Union Literary Society met in Union Hall Saturday evening and the following program was given: Song, Society; Invocation, Mr. Vanhook; Current News, Elijah Cundiff; Duet, Morton Ratcliff, Otis Fullz; Reading, Taylor Baker; Optional, Clarence Parsons; Short Talk by Visitor, Milton Osborn; Extensive speeches, John Wilson addressed the boys and girls of a country school on "Advantages of a Literary Society." Taylor McInosh addressed the U. S. Senate on, "The U. S. Should Declare War on Turkey and Bulgaria." Frank Fairchild addressed a rural community on, "The Value of Organized Play." Parliamentary Drill; Song, "Just before the Battle, Mother."

The following party motored to Lexington last Friday: Mr. Vanhook, Prof. Barlow, Morton Ratcliff, Chas. Graham and Otis Fullz.

Prof. Barlow, Dewey Trooper, Graydon Cook, and Chester McWilliams were in Lexington Monday.

Charles Graham of the Senior Class has received from his local board notice that he is in the draft call of May 26. Mr. Graham visited friends in Richmond (E. K. S. N.) Saturday evening, and while he was away Waller, Vanhook and Flick had a bounteous feast in his room.

Last Thursday the Normal Department used the afternoon after 3:30 in cleaning their campus and playing games. Supper was served on the ground followed by a delightful little vesper program. They are planning to spend more vesper hours at least in this delightful way.

Professor Lewis was master of ceremonies.

Dean McAllister spent several days in the South returning Tuesday.

Professors Lewis and Dix attended the Institute Instructors meeting at Frankfort Monday and Tuesday.

Professor Barlow has left Berea to join the Navy as a musician.

hope a copy of The Citizen will be forwarded to Kaiser Bill. These Americans are fighters and I want him to know it. I think President Frost is really better known here than in America. Have certainly met twenty who know him well.

This is a wonderful city, beautiful beyond description and filled with romance and history at every turn, but with the serious work I have before me, I have very little time to indulge myself in research other than the intricacies of the work for which I am here.

I am surprised and gratified to find the organization so well begun, in view of the fact that the great work has only been carried on for nine months.

One receives some striking impressions upon entering this beautiful country of France. Evidences of sorrow everywhere, 90% of the women clad in crepe! Much of the heavy work is being done by women—cleaning streets, running produce carts, ploughing, making shells (500,000 now employed in France alone). Women acting as conductors on street cars, running trucks, etc. Even the dogs here are enlisted to draw bread carts! We find no sugar, butter, crackers and biscuit, or at least very little. We are struck with the extraordinary courtesy and kindness everywhere. There seems to be a very great appreciation of America's help in

Academy Column

PATRIOTISM

"Oh yes, he's one of our most patriotic citizens, he has an American flag flying from his house, he wears a khaki uniform and leads all the parades, he stands when the national anthem is being played—"

"Does he own a Liberty Bond, does he belong to the Red Cross, is he saving all the food he can possibly do without, or does he spend his money in the saloons and gambling houses and then growl because he can't have while bread three times a day, every day in the week?"

Will we defeat the Hun as long as this false patriotism prevails? Indeed we should, if possible, have an American flag in our homes; we should stand when the National anthem is played; but these and these alone will not win the war.

Look at the sacrifice of France, of England and most of all Belgium, they have very little food, scarcely enough clothing to protect them; their homes have been destroyed and burned by the cruel Germans who respect neither the laws of nations nor the Supreme Law.

Can't we buy a Liberty Bond; can't we sacrifice a new dress, a few slices of bread each day or the candy which we are accustomed to buy, to help feed and clothe the Belgian people and the brave men at the front who are fighting so valiantly for our safety?

If we will think of the sacrifices of these people and of the brave mothers who have given sons, we surely will be willing to make these few sacrifices and help to bring victory to the ones who are in the right, and unfurl the flag of peace over all the world.

LUXURY

To-day our nation is at war against the greatest enemy of democracy that has ever existed. In a very few months we will realize what war really means. Our foe is striking and is striking hard. We have not made enough sacrifices; we haven't given up enough luxuries. It is said that the American people are characterized by their luxury. From our own experiences we can readily see that this is true. Luxury and comfort stand foremost in the minds of the majority of our people. The time is already here when we will have to disregard many pleasures and luxuries of life. We see our boys going bravely to the front to give their lives willingly for their country. We are proud of them and honor them, but do we ever think that it is indeed a very great duty of ours to form and preserve a country that will be worth their dying for?

The time has come when we are to think more seriously of how to live. We are wasteful, and above all, nearly thoughtless and careless. These are some of the things by which Germany judges us. Let us, as patriotic American citizens, begin to think more deeply and seriously of the everyday things of life which tend to save, and therefore tend to help win the war. We should think especially of those luxuries and pleasures of life which are altogether unnecessary, and immediately disregard them.

MOTHER

There is one form sacred in our memory, and one dear, sweet face which time can never erase. It is that of our mother, who loved us before we knew what love was, and taught us right before we ever heard of wrong. She sang us to sleep in our childhood, and awoke us with tender kisses on our cheeks, her face lighted up each morning when she first heard our voice, and spoke a tender farewell each night when she tucked us so nicely in our little crib. Never a moment could we be far out of her sight when her mind was not a little troubled. From childhood to manhood, she was always at hand to soothe and console; and when at last we left our dear old fireside and home, how tenderly and affectionately she caressed us and kissed us—then waited and hoped and prayed that all would be well. How her love had no bounds. She always had smiles for the right and tears for the wrong; was always happy when we were happy and sad when we were sad. Her love was her guide and her family her greatest joy. She loved her home more than any-

this crisis. Above all, one is impressed with the courage and fortitude of all.

I often think tenderly of Berea and am rejoiced to hear of Mr. Williams' wonderful meetings. Hallelujah! What a Savior!

I get cheerful reports from Mrs. Taylor so far away, and were she here, I know she would join in love and best wishes to you all.

Very cordially yours,
Howard E. Taylor.

Foundation Column

CAMP TAYLOR LETTER

Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.,

May 10, 1918.

When I think of the many friends I made while in Berea, I want to write them; and this is the best way I know, as I believe most of them are subscribers to the Citizen.

At last, snows are gone, and spring finds our camp a busy city.

Roads are being constructed; each company is putting down a grass sod and planting flowers in barracks yards; many other steps are being taken to beautify our home, of which we are fond, for well we know, that when we take up our abode in France, the trenches and shells will not have the welcome for us that do the walls of our respective barracks here.

We are doing a series of hiking now. Our regiment recently went into camp at the Kentucky Military Institution at —, for three days, and marched this morning for Shepherdsville, where they will go into camp over night. They march from there to Westpoint, where our artillery range is located. They remain there till Monday, on which day they return to camp.

I have seen many boys come and go, and I can say that no one, unless he has experienced it, can know the feeling it leaves upon us when we see our comrades, with whom we have drilled in the snow, mud, rain, and sunshine, with whom we have hiked out to the range, over hills, through woods and towns, with whom we have gossiped in the mess hall and on one bunk at night, with their packs bound on their backs for over there.

The good-byes bring tears that are only needed to express the friendship formed while here together as brothers.

My Comrades Over There I am sitting here in sadness.

Thinking, comrades, most of you, Wishing you much joy and gladness, And to the colors you'll ever be true.

Wondering if of home you are thinking, Wondering if for mother you yearn; Mother, dear, will for you be waiting,

When from "no man's land" you return.

I can picture now the battle, See the shells bursting thro', Hear the thunder roaring rattle, See the comrades falling 'neath the stars.

But at last the war is ended; I see the Kaiser on his knees; See our flag with honor blended, While the Kaiser, for mercy pleas,

Back again the boys are sailing, Back again to home and friends, From war there'll be no more waiting;

"Peace on earth, good will to men."

Sgt. Edwin E. Moore, Hdq's Co. 330th Inf.

MANY INSTRUMENTS NEEDED IN EQUIPPING FIGHTING PLANES

Before an airplane can be put into military service it must be equipped with at least nine delicate aeronautic instruments, some of which are absolutely essential to exact flying, and all contribute to the successful operation of a plane. One gives the pilot his location as to height and direction; others tell his speed through the air, the speed of his propeller, the amount of gasoline carried, water temperature, operation of the oiling system, and guide his "banking" on turns. Another necessary article is the oxygen-supplying apparatus, without which an aviator could not climb to any great height.

For operation of actual combat planes, such as observing, photographing, bombing, and fighting planes, other complicated and expensive instruments and sets of apparatus are necessary. Among them are machine guns, gun mounts, bomb racks, bomb-dropping devices, bomb sights, radio and photographic apparatus, electrically heated clothing, lights and flares. These bring the total cost of equipment for an airplane to several thousand dollars each, depending upon the type of plane.

thing else in the world. Then how is it that some of us can be so disrespectful to our mother? Not only love but also duty tells us to be always kind and loving to her, and to do just what would please her most. How many a mother's heart is broken because of a rough, unmanly son or a loud, frivolous daughter. Some day our mother will be no more, and then we will see the great mistake we have made by not treating her as a child should treat that person who is, or should be, dearer than anyone else in the world.

NOTED VISITOR OF BERE A MEETS WITH FATAL ACCIDENT

Many Bereans will remember musical director, Carroll E. Marty, who accompanied Dr. Williams to our city at the first opening of our last winter revival, what an inspiration he was in song to his audience. We clip the following death notice of this admirable young man from the Courier-Journal.

The funeral services for Carroll Everst Marty, who died at the Bass Hospital Sunday morning of a fractured spine, was held at building No. 153, on Lincoln avenue, at 7 o'clock Monday evening, after which his body was taken to Streator, Ill.

In the death of Marty the soldiers lose one of their most valued friends. Known in every organization of the camp, Marty was the true friend of the soldiers. Whenever Marty rose before the soldiers to lead them in singing they were with him "heart and soul," from the very start. Few men connected with the Lincoln division had such a wonderful personality for leadership as this man.

He met with the accident that later caused his death while returning from song exercises at the field artillery range at West Point. There he had led 1,500 soldiers in song and was speeding back to Camp Taylor on his motorcycle, as he neared Orell a farm wagon loomed up in front of him and, on account of his lights being out of focus it struck one of the horses, the collision upsetting him.

He was carrying his cornet in a case across his back. He was thrown backwards and fell on the instrument, the blow fracturing his spine.

Mr. Marty was born in Courtland, Kan., in 1888. He was a natural musician, having learned the first seven letters of the alphabet in studying the scale long before he started to school. At the age of seven he played a cornet. When he was nine he was playing in a military band. At fifteen he was leading a band of seventy-eight pieces, and at twenty-one was made leader of the State military band of Nebraska.

MARSHAL VON WOYRSCH



Field Marshal von Woyrsch, who, it is authoritatively stated, will lead the much-advertised spring drive of the Germans on the West front. He commanded the Teutonic armies in the invasion of Poland in 1915.



If Swift & Company Made No Profit

The cattle raiser would receive only 1/8 cent a pound more for his cattle

So small is Swift & Company's profit on any single transaction that if it were turned over to the cattle raisers of the country, they would receive only 1/8 cent a pound more for cattle than they receive now.

Swift & Company pays for live cattle about 90% of the amount received for dressed meat and by-products. The remaining 10% pays for packing-house expense, freight to market, operation of distributing houses and profit. Swift & Company's actual figures per head for 1917 on over two million cattle were as follows:

Receipts		Payments	
From By-products	\$24.08 26%	Paid for Live Cattle	\$84.43 91%
From Meat	\$68.97 74%		
Total	\$93.06	Total	\$93.06

* This net profit of \$1.29 per head averages 1/8 cent a pound live weight.

And out of this small net profit dividends must be paid to shareholders.

Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

"BARBAROUS AS SLAVE DRIVERS"

Methods of Exponents of German "Kultur" in Carrying Out Deportation Order.

ADD HYPOCRISY TO CRUELTY

Officers of "Modern Attila" Gave Attitude of England as Excuse for Repeating in France Atrocities Practiced in Belgium.

The course of the German armies in France was marked with the same brutality that characterized the occupation of Belgium. Ample proof has been produced that the entire proceedings were a deliberate part of the calculated system of "frightfulness."

In France the German system of forced labor and deportations, with its horrors, was the same as in Belgium. In this article is shown the real identity of German practice in both occupied regions. This can be done from the official documents and from a summary by Ambassador Gerard. The harrowing details may be gathered from the scores of depositions which accompany the note addressed by the French government to the governments of the neutral powers July 25, 1918. These are on file in the state department, and have also been translated, along with the official documents, in "The Deportation of Women and Girls from Lille." (New York, Doran.)

German Proclamation at Lille.

The attitude of England makes the provisioning of the population more and more difficult.

To reduce the misery, the German authorities have recently asked for volunteers to go and work in the country. This offer has not had the success that was expected.

In consequence of this the inhabitants will be deported by order and removed into the country. Persons deported will be sent to the interior of the occupied territory in France, far behind the front, where they will be employed in agricultural labor, and not on any military work whatever. By this measure they will be given the opportunity of providing better for their subsistence.

In case of necessity, provisions can be obtained through the German depots. Every person deported will be allowed to take with him 30 kilograms of baggage (household utensils, clothes, etc.), which it will be well to make ready at once.

"I therefore order that no one, until further orders, shall change his place of residence. No one may absent himself from his declared legal residence from 9 p. m. to 6 a. m. (German time), unless he is in possession of a permit in due form.

Inasmuch as this is an irrevocable measure, it is in the interest of the population itself to remain calm and obedient.

"COMMANDANT."

"Lille, April, 1918."

Notice Distributed in Lille.

"All the inhabitants of the houses, with the exception of children under fourteen and their mothers, and also of old people, must prepare themselves for transportation in an hour and a half's time.

"An officer will decide definitely what persons will be taken to the concentration camps. For this purpose all the inhabitants of the house must assemble in front of it; in case of bad weather they may remain in the passage. The door of the house must remain open. All protests will be useless. No inmate of the house, even those who are not to be transported, may leave the house before 8 a. m. (German time).

"Each person will be permitted to take 30 kilograms of baggage; if anyone's baggage exceeds that weight, it will all be rejected, without further consideration. Packages must be separately made up for each person and must bear an address legibly written and firmly affixed. This address must contain the surname and the Christian name and the number of the identity card.

"It is absolutely necessary that each person should, in his own interest, provide himself with eating and drinking utensils, as well as with a woolen blanket, good shoes, and body linen. Everyone must carry his identity card on his person. Anyone attempting to evade transportation will be punished without mercy."

"ETAIEN-KOMMANDANTUR."

(Lille, April, 1918.)

Belgian Address to French President. To Monsieur Raymond Poincaré, President of the French Republic, Paris.

"Sir: We have the honor to express again our most sincere gratitude to you for your most kind reception, a few days ago, of the deputation which went with feelings of legitimate emotion to inform you of the deportation of ladies and girls, which the German authorities have just carried out in the invaded districts.

"We have collected some details on the subject from the lips of an honorable and trustworthy person, who succeeded in leaving Tourcoing about ten days ago; we think it our duty to bring these details to your notice by reproducing textually the declarations which have been made to us:

"These deportations began towards

Easter. The Germans announced that the inhabitants of Roubaix, Tourcoing, Lille, etc., were going to be transported into French districts where their provisioning would be easier."

"At night, at about two o'clock in the morning, a whole district of the town was invaded by the troops of occupation. To each house was distributed a printed notice, of which we give herein an exact reproduction, preserving the style and spelling." (See document, above.)

"The inhabitants so warned were to hold themselves ready to depart an hour and a half after the distribution of the proclamation."

"Each family, drawn up outside the house, was examined by an officer, who pointed out to the persons who were to go. No words can express the barbarity of this proceeding nor describe the heartrending scenes which occurred; young men and girls took hasty farewell of their parents—a farewell hurried by the German soldiers who were executing the infamous task—rejoined the group of those who were going, and found themselves in the middle of the street, surrounded by other soldiers with fixed bayonets."

"Tears of despair on the part of parents and children no ruthlessly separated did not soften the hearts of the brutal Germans. Sometimes, however, a more kind-hearted officer yielded to too great despair and did not choose all the persons whom he should—by the terms of his instructions—have separated."

Herded Like Cattle.

"These girls and ladies were taken in street cars to factories, where they were numbered and labeled like cattle and grouped to form convoys. In these factories, they remained 12, 24 or 36 hours until a train was ready to remove them."

"The deportation began with the villages of Honin, Halluin, etc., then Tourcoing and Roubaix. In the towns the Germans proceeded by districts."

"In all about 30,000 persons are said to have been carried off to the present. This monstrous operation has taken eight to ten days to accomplish. It is feared, unfortunately, that it may begin again soon."

"The reason given by the German authorities is a humanitarian (?) one. They have put forward the following pretext: provisioning is going to break down in the large towns in the north and their suburbs, whereas in the Ardennes the feeding is easy and cheap."

"It is known from the young men and girls, since sent back to their families for reasons of health, that in the department of the Ardennes the victims are lodged in a terrible manner, in disgraceful promiscuity; they are compelled to work in the fields. It is unnecessary to say that the inhabitants of our towns are not trained to such work. The Germans pay them 1.50 m. But there are complaints of insufficient food."

"Barbarity of Slave Drivers."

"They were very badly received in the Ardennes. The Germans had told the Ardennais that these were 'volunteers' who were coming to work, and the Ardennais proceeded to receive them with many insults, which only ceased when the forcible deportation of which they were the victims became known."

"Feeling ran especially high in our towns. Never has so iniquitous a measure been carried out. The Germans have shown all the barbarity of slave drivers."

"The families so scattered are in despair and the morale of the whole population is gravely affected. Boys of fourteen, schoolboys in knickerbockers, young girls of fifteen to sixteen have been carried off, and the despairing protests of their parents failed to touch the hearts of the German officers, or rather executioners."

"One last detail: The persons so deported are allowed to write home once a month; that is to say, even less often than military prisoners."

"Such are the declarations which we have collected and which, without commentary, confirm in an even more striking way the facts which we took the liberty of laying before you."

"We do not wish here to enter into the question of provisioning in the invaded districts; others, better qualified than ourselves, give you, as we know, frequent information. It is enough for us to describe in a few words the situation from this aspect:

Entire Population in Misery.

"The provisioning is very difficult; food, apart from that supplied by the Spanish-American committee, is very scarce and terribly dear. . . . People are hungry and the provisioning is inadequate by at least a half; our population is suffering constant privations and is growing noticeably weaker. The death rate, too, has increased considerably."

"Sometimes inhabitants of the invaded territories speak with a note of discouragement, crying apparently: 'We are forsaken by everyone.' We, on the other hand, are hopeful, Monsieur le President, that the energetic intervention on the part of neutralism, which the French government is sure to evoke, will soon bring to an end these measures which rouse the wrath of all to whom humanity is not an empty word. . . .

"With all confidence in the sympathy of the government we venture to address a new and pressing appeal to your generous kindness and far-reaching influence in the name of those who are suffering on behalf of the whole country."

"Paris, 15th June, 1918, 3, rue Talbot."

(Signed on behalf of various specified organizations by Toulemonde, Charles Droulers, Leon Hatine-Dazin, and Louis Lortholais.)

"OVER THERE"

The Thrill and Hell of the Trenches Described by an American Boy

We have secured a series of six articles by Sergeant Alexander McClintock of Lexington, Ky., and the Canadian army. He has a gripping tale that every American will read, for he tells the facts, unadorned. Wounded, a Distinguished Conduct Medal man, he was invalided home, but is going "Over There" again to fight for Uncle Sam and his allies.

Feb. 14, 1917.

Sergeant Alexander McClintock served in the Eighty-seventh Battalion Canadian Grenadier Guards from September, 1915, until November, 1916, the last four months of that time at the front in France, where he gained the Distinguished Conduct medal by his devotion to duty and bravery under fire.

As his former commanding officer I can testify as to his good qualities, and I consider he would make a valuable officer.

(Signed) F. S. MEIGHEN, Brigadier General, Commanding Canadian Training Division, Bramshott.

No. 1.—In Training. How the men are finally brought to the front line. A description of conditions that our own boys and their parents will read eagerly.

No. 2.—The Bomb Raid. The great preparations and rehearsing for this attack. Volunteers for the job taken behind the line where the German trenches are exactly reproduced. The days of preparation. Heretofore unwritten detail of modern trench raids. This article concludes with the men going out to their job.

No. 3.—Over the Top and Give 'Em Hell. The English Tommy's battle cry as he breaks from his trench. The bomb raid and what happened. Of six boys that started forty-six failed to return because the Germans had prepared and mined the trench. Graphic description of Sergeant McClintock's terrible experience.

No. 4.—Shuffled to the Somme. Sergeant McClintock takes part in the

greatest of all battles and tells of the hell of it. "The front in Belgium was really a rest sector in comparison with it," he says. The extensive preparations of the allies for open warfare afterward abandoned because of the failure of expected developments.

No. 5.—Wounded in Action. This article describes the terrible night, the dead and dying, the loss of a pal and the final falling of McClintock in No Man's Land. Simply told, it is one of the most remarkable descriptions of a battle by a participant ever put together.

No. 6.—Decorated for Bravery. Home and Uncle Sam. This concluding article of the series relates in detail how England cares for the wounded. How the king and queen came to the bed of an American boy and decorated him in a London hospital for gallantry, trying to get him home and the wounded Tommies trying to fight for Uncle Sam.

We will print one article each week for six weeks. Watch for the first installment.

THE WAR, THE FARM AND THE FARMER

By Herbert Quick

The farmer everywhere loves peace. The American farmer especially loves peace. Since the dawn of history, the farmer has been the man who suffered most from war. All that he possesses lies out of doors in plain sight and is spoil of war—his house, his grain, his livestock. The flames that light the skies in the rear of every invading army are consuming the things that yesterday represented his life work, and the life labors of past generations of farmers.

Everywhere the farmer is a warrior when war is the only thing which will make and keep him free. He cannot rally to the colors as quickly as can the dwellers in the cities, because it takes longer to send to the farms the call to arms. It takes longer to call the farmers from the fields than the city dwellers from the shops. Many do not hear the first blast of the trumpet. Others do not at first understand its meaning because they have not had the time to talk the matter over with their acquaintances. Instead of reading half a dozen extras a day, the farmer may read weekly papers only. He must have more time in a sudden emergency to make up his mind.

It is impossible to set the farmers of the United States on fire by means of any sudden spark of rumor. But when they do ignite, they burn with a slow, hot fire which nothing can put out. They are sometimes the last to heat up, but they stay hot. In a long fight they are always found stubbornly carrying the battle across No Man's Land in the last grim struggle. The American farmer will give all that he has and all that he is to win this great war against war.

This war was at first hard to understand. No armed foe had invaded the United States. The night skies were not reddened by burning ricks and farm houses. No raiding parties robbed us of our cattle or horses. No sabre-rattlers insulted our women. It seemed to many of us that we were not at war—the thing was so far off. We did not realize what a giant war had become—a monster with a thousand arms that could reach across the seas and take from us three-fourths of everything we grew. But finally we saw that it was so.

If the Imperial German government had made and enforced an order that no American farmer should leave his

own land, haul grain or drive stock to town, it would have done only a little more than it accomplished by its interdiction against the freedom of the sea. What was the order against which we rebelled when we went into this war? Look at the condition of the American farmer in the latter part of 1914 and the first half of 1915 and see.

When the war broke out, through surprise and panic we partially gave up for a while the use of the sea as a highway. And the farmers of America faced ruin. I know an Iowa farmer who sold his 1914 crop of 25,000 bushels of wheat for seventy cents a bushel. Farmers in the south sold their cotton for half the cost of producing it. All this time those portions of the world whose ports were open were ready to pay almost any price for our products. When finally we set our ships in motion once more, prosperity returned to the farms. But it never returned for the farmers of those nations which remained cut off from ocean traffic.

Take the case of Australia. There three crops have remained unsold on the farms. No ships could be spared to make the long voyage to Australia. So in spite of the efforts of the government to save the farmers from ruin, grain has rotted in the open. Millions of tons have been lost for lack of a market.

Such conditions spell irretrievable disaster. Such conditions would have prevailed in this country from the outbreak of the war until now if our government had not first realized with every diplomatic weapon, and finally drawn the sword.

Why did we draw the sword? To keep up the price of wheat and cotton, and to protect trade only? If someone should order us to remain on your farm, and not to use the public highways, would your resistance be based only on the fear of loss in profits from failure to market your crops? Is no man's? You would fight to the last gasp! Not to make money, but to be free!

When a man is enslaved, all he loses in money is his wages. But the white man has never been able to accept slavery. He has never yet been successfully enslaved. There rises up in him against servitude a resentment so terrible that death always is preferable.

manly, may have an underlying place in literature, but it cannot be the basis of a separate art. The distinct social message or sermon, no matter how right or much needed it may be, is only of a utilitarian or corrective value, although it may rise to tremendous heights of clear prose strength. True poetry is the entering of delicate, imaginative plateaus, unconnected with human beliefs or fundamental human feelings."

A Matter of Postage

By MARTHA CAISER

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

To Lucille Virginia Cranston, life had always been a joke, but the kind of joke that was a joy to all who knew her well, for no condition ever arose in which she could not find some humor to offset with the antidote of a clever bright remark. While she went her gay, happy way, refusing to take anything seriously, the serious-minded shook their heads and prophesied disaster, and a rude awakening when it did come. And Lucille Virginia, when she learned of it, enjoyed their predictions, and her reputation—enjoyed it, indulged it, and played up to it with all the vigor and daring of abounding youth. Even when the dark finger of war pointed to every American his duty; and relatives, friends and sweethearts responded, she had talked of their going and finally said good-bye with a smile and a gay little sally, picturing the glad, proud day of their return, instead of shuddering tears as were most of her friends.

Not even to the two men whose devotion for months had furnished speculation for her friends as to which would win her if either—had she wavered. Pride and natural coyness had kept her silent, though to a close observer the big blue-gray eyes had a seriousness quite unrelated to the light words and laugh, for in her heart she felt that life had become very real and earnest all at once; so real that she did not want any sentimental emotion to play a part and betray her or then into a false position. There are two kinds of lovers, those who make love easily and gracefully, and those who do not; that is to say, those to whom wooing is a natural gift, and those who only acquire it as the outgrowth of a deep feeling. Such were James Moore and Warren Fielding, and how much they had meant in her life, and what they really were to her, she knew only absence could determine. That would be the acid test. In the weeks and months following their departure, life was turned quite upside down for Lucille Virginia. With the zeal of a true patriot she had thrown herself heart and soul into war work. Outside sports were abandoned for Red Cross work; dancing was supplanted by knitting; boxes of good things were made, packed and shipped with letters of cheer to the known and unknown, and all the while she was thinking, thinking. Lucille Virginia was doing this now, her knitting neglected in her lap as she gazed into the leaping flames of the open wood fire, wondering how long it would take her box to reach James, and if he would read between the lines of her note and divine her motive in sending the candy with it. If only he would see and understand, she mused, visualizing him at his post.

"Dreaming in the gloaming, pretty maid?" said the cheery voice of Uncle Charles, as he slipped his hand under her chin and tilted her head back.

"I did not hear you come in," she replied rising for his kiss, but ignoring his query except with a sudden access of color.

"Did you mail my package?" she asked, as she turned on the lights and seated herself beside him on the day-bed.

"Yes, but I Hooverized on postage," he announced laughing.

"How?" she asked puzzled.

"Well, I sent it to Warren, as it cost so much to send it out West to James, and as long as it was only candy I thought it was not worth all that postage—even though your pretty hands made it," he added teasingly.

"Did you take out the note?" she questioned quickly.

"Not? What note?"

"Oh, Uncle Charles's," she exclaimed. "I had a note in there for James, and now Warren will get it. What shall I do, what shall I do?" she cried, turning her distressed face to him.

"Nothing. Leave that to Warren."

"But, Uncle—"

"No buts, there is nothing for you to do, but—wait. Warren can handle his own dilemma, or I miss my guess," he declared, as he put his arm about her and drew her towards him, but the twinkle in his eye would not have placed him in the guileless list, as Lucille Virginia would have known had her head not been buried on his shoulder.

In his quarters at camp, Warren Fielding, a tired, homesick, heart-sick man, sat, pipe in mouth, given up to disconsolate thought. Despite hard work and his determination to be occupied every minute, he could not get away from his memories—memories as warm, and fresh, and real as though they had been made only yesterday, yet many of them dated back to the very beginning of his acquaintance with Lucille Virginia, who, after five months' absence—months of eye and heart starvation—was still for him the one woman. With the intensity of strong, repressed natures he had given her his love, but with the knowledge of his love there had come an overwhelming humility, strange even to himself and entirely absent in all his other associations, and so, only by his devotion had he allowed his love to find expression. And she—well she had treated him as she had all the others—save Moore, he thought bitterly. Thus he was when the neat package so well camouflaged by Uncle Charles' unknown writing, was

brought him. With no feeling but that of a natural curiosity he cut the string and removed the wrapper, but surprise and indifference disappeared as, lifting the lid of the box, he saw a white envelope on which was written in Lucille Virginia's familiar hand: "For a Brave Soldier Boy."

Smiling and wondering what joke she was up to now, he took up the envelope and broke the seal with fingers that would tremble, soldier that he was. It had no heading, and puzzled he read on, and on. Then light suddenly dawned on him, a strange dizziness seized him, and he sat down. The realization staggered him, but no longer did he hesitate. He had found himself and was without trembling, going over the top to his first great victory. He began at the very first and read the note through again, then with an exultant look on his face, he reached for a pad and drew forth his pen and wrote with fingers that no longer trembled:

Dear Jim—The enclosed has just come to me, in a box of candy that was evidently intended for you, also though the wrapper was addressed to me, hence my opening it. The joke is on Lucille Virginia for getting things mixed, though you come in for your, too, as I am keeping the candy. Believe me it's too good to surrender. Hope you are getting along all right. With best wishes

W. J. FIELDING.

The days followed the sending of the box dragged as they never had before to Lucille Virginia. Coming in late one afternoon from her Red Cross work, a tall figure came from the library to meet her.

"Why Warren?" she exclaimed, with a little catch in her voice, as she extended both hands to meet his outstretched ones.

"When did you come?" she asked, pulling her hands from his restraining clasp as she turned to lay off her wraps and collect her startled senses.

"An hour ago," he replied, as they walked into the library.

"Why didn't you let me know?"

"Because—I well, I wanted to surprise you," he blurted out as if the words were forced from him, as taking her hand he drew her to the day-bed.

"I wanted to see if you were glad to see me," he laughed. "Are you?" he questioned, looking her full in the face.

Fighting for time to meet that which she saw in his face, she answered: "Of course. I am always glad to see my friends, Captain Fielding," and she raised her hand in mock salute and flashed him a teasing smile.

"Stop!" he commanded. In sheer surprise she dropped her hand. For once she was too surprised and astounded to think of anything to say.

"Lucille, several days ago I received a box of candy and a note that I read and only at the close did I realize that it was not for me. How it ever came to me I do not know; all that mattered was that you certainly did not love the man to whom it was written as I had supposed. Now I am tired of jests; you have had your way long enough; and you are going to listen to me and do just as I say; for, hand in hand with the knowledge that you did not love the other man, was born a hope that you confirmed by face and voice, when I arrived just now. You love me. I am the captain of your fate, and you—you are to be my—wife," he concluded reverently, but emphatically.

For a moment silence lay between them; then very softly, he said: "Lucille, sweetheart?" "Yes, my captain," she whispered, surrendering herself into his arms.

Why All Should Laugh. There are days when forgiveness comes naturally to a man, when he is ready to pardon all, and cast aside his bitterness as a cloak and stand free.

There are times again when the lightest touch of adversity is as a wound to the death. It is well not to be too cast down nor to take oneself too seriously, for moods, fortunately, do not last beyond a few hours. To be able to laugh, to see the humorous possibilities in one's own conduct—for, after all, tears and laughter are at their source not so widely separated—to let others laugh with one and even at one; this is true working-day philosophy. There would be no bitterness in the world if all men could laugh occasionally at themselves. Our enemies are human as ourselves. Bitterness is a weakness of soul. The healthy soul will stand free of it.

Library for Every School. In the past we have thought relatively too much about teaching people how to read and not enough about getting them to read after they learn how.

To develop "the reading habit" in each pupil should be one of the chief aims of every teacher, says the Progressive Farmer. Train any child so he likes to read, so he is a real book lover, and he will educate himself even if he never goes to school another day. Moreover, if a school has a good library it should aid greatly in educating the older people whose school days are over, but whose learning days should never be over. The saying of old Thomas Carlyle, "The true universality of these days is a collection of books," cannot be too often repeated.

Thought He Was Neglected. Billy Boy was the only child at the table, consequently the only one with a bib. As he looked and saw all the others with napkins in their laps he asked "Why can't I have one of those big bibs to keep my knees warm, too?"

Incapacitated. "That returned soldier certainly can't go back to his trade as bookkeeper."

"Why? His writing hand gone?"

"No, but his pen ear is,"—Buffalo Express.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Berea, Ky.

(In effect May 11, 1918)

North Bound

No. 32, Leaves 6:53 p.m.

No. 38, Leaves 1:17 p.m.

No. 31, Leaves 3:53 a.m.

South Bound

No. 33, Leaves 12:03 p.m.

No. 37, Leaves 1:04 p.m.

No. 31, Leaves 12:12 a.m.

Note: No. 33 the fast train, will stop for passengers from North of Cincinnati, O., or for South of Knoxville, Tenn.

We SELL hats and sell them right.

Mrs. Laura Jones.

W. H. Duncan is in Paint Lick.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Centers, of Paint Lick, and Mrs. Tom Wagers, of Denver, Colo., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Wagers on Center street, Saturday.

Miss Pearl Neely left here Saturday for her home in Virginia after a visit with her sister, Mrs. T. B. Stephenson on Center street.

Alex Black, of Speedwell, is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Paul Edwards, leader of 149th Inf. Band at Camp Shelby, Miss., visited his parents, Prof. and Mrs. T. A. Edwards, from Sunday until Wednesday.

The Ladies Aid Society met at the home of Mrs. W. H. Bower Tuesday afternoon.

Dick Mitchell of Cincinnati, O., and Mr. Rooche of New York City were here at the first of the week.

Miss Ethel Duncan returned from Winchester Sunday.

Henry Bingham and family will move the last of this week to Vicksburg, Miss.

The girls of the 7th and 8th Grade of the Training School and Miss Ollie Mae Parker camped on Burdette's hill over Sunday.

W. H. Bower left here Saturday for Aberdeen and West Point, Miss., where he will stay for a few days looking over farms to be sold.

John C. Jackson returned to Winding Gulf, W. Va., after a visit with home folks.

W. J. Dooley is spending a few days here with his wife.

Sergeant Lair, who is stationed at Washington, D. C., is here visiting his sister, Mrs. John Mullins.

Dick Mitchell and wife are visiting friends here for a few days before returning to their home in Cincinnati, O.

He will enter Camp Lee, in Virginia, May 26.

Lieut. Ralph Hudspeth of Camp Taylor came home Tuesday to spend a few days with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. John Muney and Miss Martha Muney were in Richmond Saturday.

J. W. Herndon left Saturday for Vicksburg, Miss.

Cecil Jackson is home from Akron, O., and Morenci, Mich., where he visited his brother, Roy C. Jackson.

G. E. Porter has purchased a new Maxwell car from Mr. Kidd.

Justus Jackson returned to Lexington, where he will finish a course in shorthand.

SUGAR BLANKS FOR MERCHANTS

"Sugar Pledge for Canning and Preserving" Blanks for Sale.—25¢ per 100; \$1.00 for 500. All grocers will need these. Berea College Press, Berea, Ky. (Ad-46)

L. L. Shadoin of Winchester was a Berea visitor this week.

Quite a number of Berea people were in Richmond Monday evening to hear Private Peat's lecture.

William Clark, who has been working at Chester, Pa., during the past year, is home for a visit.

For Sale: Household goods, bureau, chiffonier, rocking chair, desk, piano, art square and crex rug. H. R. Phalen, Berea, Ky.

Ad.

D. M. Adams, Secretary of Lexington Y. M. C. A., was a business visitor in town Monday in the interest of recruiting Secretaries for overseas service.

Treasurer Osborne returned from Cincinnati where he underwent a severe dental operation and is still a sufferer from a cracked jaw bone.

Miss Lillian Tutbill of College class of 1910 was married April 9, 1918, at Port Chester, N. Y., to Carlton K. Matson, a former student in our College Department.

Mrs. J. W. Evans of Harlan has been visiting friends in Berea this week.

Miss Grant Maupin left last week for a visit with friends in Irvine.

Miss Alice Golden has finished her school and has returned to Berea.

FOR SALE

Two tennis rackets at a bargain Mrs. W. G. Best. ad-46.

FRESH JERSEY COW FOR SALE

Just the cow for the family in town. M. L. Spink. ad-46.

L. & N. TIME TABLE CHANGED

Sunday, May 11, all passenger trains changed time on this division. Now trains are due here as per table in another column.

FOR SALE

Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings, including store fixtures, and a fine store room situated on Main St., Berea, Ky., which can be rented by purchaser of stock. A splendid opportunity for a live business. This stock must go at once. C. B. Moore, Berea, Ky. (Ad-48)

MARRIED 67 YEARS

Uncle Thomas Coyle of Depot street has been in poor health for some time and does not improve much. Mr. Coyle and wife are probably the oldest living married couple in this section. Mr. Coyle is now 88 years of age, while Mrs. Coyle is 86, and they have been married 67 years.

PROF. AND MRS. DODGE ENJOY SOUTHERN TRIP

Professor and Mrs. Dodge have left for Okolona, Miss., where Professor Dodge delivers the Commencement address for Okolona Industrial Institute, the 15th inst. Thence they go to Memphis, Tenn., for a visit with Mrs. Dodge's sister. The Professor has accepted the invitation to give the Memorial Address, May 30th, in the National Cemetery near that city.

True Education.

The end of education is the making of true men and women, not merely scholarship or learning. These often stand in the way of true education, which looks to the triumph of the soul. We don't know how it is done, we are told, says the *Old State Journal*. But there is where the duty of the real educator comes in. He must be an inspiring, uplifting man or woman. He must get away from the old professional ideas that have everything to do with knowledge, and get into the arena where aspiration, intuition and God's meaning in the world would have their appropriate sway. That is the only way to save this nation and deliver its potencies in the direction of a noble destiny. To this end we must employ what the writer quoted says, the "dame that burns."

GRADED SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Disney, Principal

Graduation Exercises of the Eighth Grade will be given at the Christian Church, Friday evening, May 17, at 7:30. Prof. C. D. Lewis will deliver the address to the graduates.

Mrs. VanWinkle, Misses Bowles and Seale have been generously imparting enthusiasm and inspiration they received from the K. E. A., Camp Taylor and Gypsy Smith at Louisville.

Mrs. Nancy Dunn Shelton visited her husband at Chillicothe, D., last week.

Edna Jackson of the Eighth Grade; Louise Godby, Ethel Wyatt, Lenora Bates, Mary Lee Wynn, and Thomas Johnson of the Seventh Grade took the examination for the Common School Diploma at Richmond Friday and Saturday last.

Mrs. Shelton, Misses Bowles, Seale and Dean motored to Union City Sunday evening and enjoyed rest and refreshments at the home of the parents of Mrs. Shelton.

Mr. and Mrs. Disney invited the trustees and teachers to their home Friday evening for a good social time. Mr. and Mrs. Livingood were special guests. Mrs. Livingood entertained with selections from Hilley. Dr. Best read a paper on general duties and responsibilities of patrons, teachers and trustees.

UNION CHURCH FELLOWSHIP MEETING

One of the best socials in recent years was enjoyed by more than one hundred and fifty of the members of Union Church on Thursday night, the 9th. "We cannot have true Christian love for each other unless we know each other," so the regular prayer meeting hour was wholly given up to this end of getting acquainted.

Much of the joy of the hour was directly due to the social committee, who did their part well. Mr. Christopher presided in a happy fashion. The mixing scheme took a new turn in the way of a trip to Cincinnati and return. The chairs were arranged car-seat style and the passengers were arranged in couples and at the call of the stations the gentlemen moved one seat forward, thus all the passengers became acquainted. A delightfully entertaining as well as instructive program followed in which Mrs. Livingood, Prof. Phalen and Miss Welch were the entertainers of no mean ability. Why import talent into Berea? After a few remarks from our pastor who embraced a brief history of Union Church for the edification of our young people and a plea for loyalty to the cause of Christ, the exercises took another happy turn to satisfy the physical appetite with war bread and buttermilk, which was completely new to all and in keeping with the times to the satisfaction of all.

A NARROW ESCAPE

Saturday evening, Mrs. Chrisman of Walnut Meadow pike was taking her sister, Mrs. Bristol Taylor, of Scaffold Lane home, and, anticipating a short visit with her, experienced a narrow escape when their horse became frightened near the site of the old Baptist Church on the Dixie Highway and tore things up in general. Fortunately for the presence of mind on the part of Mrs. Chrisman, the scared animal was headed into the fence and stopped. No one was injured except for excited nerves for the time being.

LAY IN YOUR COAL SUPPLY NOW

This is the urgent message to consumers of fuel in Kentucky, sent out by Wiley B. Bryan, Federal Fuel Administrator for the State.

The Administrator is placing particular stress upon the need of giving early attention to the coal question as it affects the individual consumer. The opportunity is at hand, he points out, for every household, every manufacturing plant, and every establishment which suffered from last winter's shortage to avoid suffering during the coming winter.

"And the way to do that," says the Administrator, "is to buy next winter's coal supply now."

All customers will be permitted to purchase as much coal as they wish, providing they do not exceed their normal individual winter supply.

The Fuel Administration seeks to have every consumer place his order of coal as early as possible. The situation generally does not permit the smallest forecast as to what conditions may be later on, and the consumer will profit by heeding the warning to "buy early."

Advice from Shanghai states that the subscription to the Third Liberty Loan there amounted to over \$600,000, and a report from the American embassy in Mexico City states the subscriptions there are more than \$350,000.

LIBERTY LOAN HONOR FLAG



Berea over the top again with Honor Flag waving in the classic breezes of the old town. More than ten thousand dollars over the amount apportioned for the Third Liberty Loan.

The flag arrived and has been unfurled and is now looked upon by Liberty Bond owners with pride.

Let us keep up our good name by over subscribing for the fled Cross next week, and be among the honored towns.

PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION OF BERE A GRADED SCHOOL

Vacation time is fast approaching for the pupils of Berea Public Graded School. A very successful year's work will soon be in the past. The Parent-Teachers Association held its last meeting on May 3rd, with a splendid attendance. The program was one of the best of the year. Mrs. VanWinkle, Misses Bowles and Seale gave a detailed and interesting report of the K. E. A. meeting which they attended in Louisville. Miss Bowersox gave the talk of the afternoon, her subject being "Saving the Boys and Girls." A hearty vote of thanks was given her for her timely and helpful talk. A motion was also made to express our appreciation to the corps of teachers for their efficient work during the school year. We all take off our hats to Principal E. F. Disney and his corps of teachers.

Patriotic is the right word for our pupils in all the grades. Throughout the year they have given their best, not only in their class rooms, but to the programs in songs, drills, and readings to make them interesting.

Those parents who have been unable to attend the meetings of the Association during the year have missed so much of the best spirit of the school life. At every meeting something worth remembering has been brought to us. Some of the topics have been as follows: "Good Results Obtained from Parent-Teachers Association," by Mrs. Hamilton; "The Battle Women Must Fight," by Miss Manchester; "My Dream for Berea Public Graded School, and How to Realize It," by Prof. C. D. Lewis; "Modern Good Mother," by Mrs. L. Godbey; "The Child and Its Mother," by Mrs. Jas. Stephens; "War Gardens," by Mr. Fielder.

A handsome school flag, given by the Woman's Relief Corps, was presented by Mrs. LeVant Dodge in a very impressive speech. At the same time it was a pleasure to have Prof. Dodge and Mayor Gay bring us messages.

When school opens in September, remember the Parent-Teachers Association expects to carry on the work they have started, in a larger, better and higher degree than ever before.

Mrs. E. B. English, Secretary.

SIGNAL CORPS NEEDS EXPERIENCED NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS

A number of high-grade news photographers are urgently needed by the Signal Corps. These men must have expert experience in the handling of speed cameras such as Graflex, Graphic, and also understand speed of lenses and various makes of cameras and operation of same. Only those men who can furnish references as to their actual experience as news photographers will receive consideration.

The men selected for this branch of the service will be sent to a school for military training. Upon completion of the training they will be promoted to the grades of sergeant, first class, and will be ordered overseas in a short time. Applicants must be citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 31. All communications should be addressed to Air Division, Training Section Photographic Branch, Washington, D. C.

PROGRESS CLUB

The Progress Club held its last meeting for the year at the home of Mrs. Goldington.

Some of the latest war songs were sung in a very pleasing manner by the Misses Herndon and Davis.

Mrs. English then entertained the Club with sketches from the lives of Kentucky writers, giving in a delightful way readings from Alice Morgan Rice, Judge Mulligan and Mrs. Childs.

Delicious refreshments were served by the hostess.

5,500,000 PAIRS OF SHOES ARE ORDERED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

Recent contracts by the War Department authorize the manufacture of 5,500,000 pairs of metallic fastened field shoes for over-seas use. The average price was about \$7.75 a pair.

Contracts have also been awarded for the manufacture of 2,000,000 pairs of field welt shoes for United States and over-seas service, the average price being \$6.50.

Berea Must Raise \$2000.00

In The Big Red Cross Drive Soon To Open

Every Berean should deem it a privilege to give of his money to this great drive for the sake of humanity. Let us take new courage since we put Berea "over the top" on every other drive. We can do it, and do it easily. Be ready when the signal is given.

This space is paid for and donated to the American Red Cross by THE BERE A NATIONAL BANK

KENTUCKY G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

The 30th Department Encampment for Kentucky was held in the city of Covington, last week. The members of our local post who attended were: Prof. J. V. Dodge, Wm. M. Hayes, Geo. French, M. B. Hanesy, S. O. Linnhart and Henderson Wheeler. The members of the Woman's Relief Corps in attendance were: Mrs. Mary H. Dodge, Mrs. W. Frances Hayes and Mrs. Alma Gahard. A very harmonious Encampment and Relief Corps Convention are reported.

Professor and Mrs. Dodge both spoke at the public campfire and they also installed the officers for their respective organizations. Mrs. Hayes was elected Department Chaplain for the ensuing year. Mrs. Dodge is the Department Press Correspondent. As physicians are becoming scarce in the Kentucky G. A. R., and as the requirements for the Medical Director do not require medical knowledge, but only the ability to compile the various post medical reports, it has become the custom to select a layman for that position. Comrade Wm. M. Hayes was chosen for the coming year.

By unanimous vote, the Encampment accepted the invitation to hold its next meeting in Berea. This probably will occur directly after the College Commencement of 1919. There is every reason to believe that the old soldiers will receive a royal welcome and that perfect harmony will prevail in the G. A. R. at this time.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR WILL LISTEN TO REPORTS OF DELEGATES FROM STATE CONVENTION

A cordial invitation is extended to all Bereans to attend the next Sunday evening's meeting of the Christian Endeavor. This meeting will be in charge of Miss Ethel Aylor and the delegates will give reports of the State C. E. Convention which has just been held at Covington. You can't afford to miss getting some of the inspiration which those who attended the convention are sure to have received. Come and get some new ideas of Christian Endeavor ways, means and methods to carry back home with you.

The success of the C. E. meeting Sunday, May 12, should not be overlooked. It was an unusually splendid meeting, including many helpful thoughts on the subject of "Christian Fellowship," and "Mother's Day." Perhaps the most enjoyable feature of the meeting was the duet rendered by Miss Gladys V. Jameson and Miss Dorothy Wilson. We were very fortunate in securing this number.

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DO YOU WANT TO ENLIST IN THE NAVY?

"If a young man under the draft age wants to join the Navy, the first thing for him to do is to secure an age certificate made out by a parent or guardian, stating the correct date and place of his birth, and have it properly witnessed by a recruiting officer or by one of the following public officials of the community in which the parent resides: viz., Notary Public, Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds, Postmaster or other U. S. Official, Mayor, Sheriff, Chief of Police, an officer of the Court, Alderman, Constable, Marshal, Pastor of a Church or School Superintendent. He should then proceed to the nearest recruiting station, Ashland, Covington, Lexington, Owensboro, or Paducah, and there make application. If he passes the preliminary tests, he will be forwarded at government expense to the main office at Louisville, where he will be given a final examination and be sworn in, and then sent to one of the naval training stations.

"If a man is of draft age, he should secure from his local draft board a release to permit him to enlist in the navy, and then proceed to the nearest recruiting station, where the same procedure will be gone thru.

If you want to enlist meet the recruiting party at Boone Tavern, May 20 and 21; they will give you full information. Men from 18 to 35 are eligible.

This recruiting party will be composed of G. M. Turner, Chief Gunner's Mate; Thomas B. Barnette, Seaman Second Class; and E. Douglas Roberts, Yeoman Third Class. Roberts is the son of Rev. B. H. Roberts of our town.

SACRIFICE IF NECESSARY FOR THE RED CROSS

No one can listen to the wounded soldiers, who came here to tell us what the Red Cross is doing "over there" for the relief of the suffering soldier and civilian and not have his heart swell with admiration for the noble men and women, who regardless of their own comforts, are working night and day at the risk of their life and limb to make their conditions more bearable. It will also make him want to open his purse strings and contribute his mite to aid in the glorious work. Millions are needed to finance it and everybody is expected to help to the extent of his ability. Sacrifice, if necessary, for the cause which means so much to those who are fighting our battles for us, and get ready for the drive of the week of May 20-27 with every dollar that can possibly be spared.

Railroad President is Arrested.

New Orleans.—William Edenborn, President of the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company, and a naturalized citizen of German birth, was arrested by Department of Justice agents at Shreveport, La., on an affidavit charging violation of the espionage act.

F. L. MOORE'S
Jewelry Store

FOR
First Class Repairing
AND
Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

\$100,000,000 for Red Cross

looks like an immense sum to raise. It can and will be done if every loyal American will get behind the great drive, and drive as never before. Berea's part is not out of our reach. Let us "go over the top" as is our custom. How about it?

This space is given to the American Red Cross by the Porter-Moore Drug Company

\$100 in Education Equals \$1,000 in Land.

Great Red Cross Rally

Be in the Parade Saturday Afternoon

Come to the College Chapel Tuesday night at 7:30 and hear Lieutenant MacArthur, of N. J. who will speak on American Red Cross interests. Live war pictures on the screen giving actual war scenes. You are urged to be present and play your part.

This space is paid for and donated to the American Red Cross by Berea Bank and Trust Company

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

PRESIDENT WILSON MAKES PLEA FOR RED CROSS

President Wilson as the executive head of the nation and of the Red Cross has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to contribute generously to the second Red Cross War fund of \$100,000,000 for the alleviation of the suffering of the American troops in France, their dependents at home and for the urgent necessities of our allies who have borne the brunt of the war. This appeal will fall on willing ears. The Red Cross is recognized by law and international convention as the public instrumentality for war relief and the people are realizing how great the work the organization is doing for the soldiers and in hindering up the broken places in the war-stricken districts.

An eight months old hog sold at Lebanon this week at \$10 a pound. It was a present to the Red Cross and being put up at auction was sold several times till it brought \$800. At Bowling Green 95 dozen eggs contributed by farmers' wives brought \$28.54, a lot of hens \$122.49 and pies and other articles \$79.20. The whole State is becoming wild with enthusiasm for the greatest mother in the world.

The wounded British and Canadian soldiers who are here to give at first hand personal proof of what the Red Cross is doing for the comfort and care of the allied forces are making a deep impression on their audiences and arousing enthusiasm in the cause to the white heat. No one can hear their recitals and not feel better for his kind, with an increased desire to aid the self-sacrificing men and women who are doing so much for our boys "over there" to the extent of his ability and to sacrifice for it if it needs be.

An additional credit of \$3,250,000 has been extended to Belgium by the United States, making a total of \$107,850,000 loaned to that country, and credits to all the allies \$5,288,850,000.

Spare No Effort

in carrying out the proclamation of the President of the United States and President of the Red Cross during "Red Cross Week" beginning May 20th. This is to be a period of patriotic generosity unsurpassed in the annals of practical life.

Let No Red Cross Member Fail to Do His Part

This space is given to the American Red Cross by Dr. W. G. Best

IS AMERICA CHRISTIAN?

We speak of America as a Christian country, but is your Christianity a thin veneer of complacent custom, or does it strike deep to the very core?

A child is dying of hunger at your door. Do you give it food and shelter and raiment?

Another is being beaten and bruised and shamefully maltreated. Do you stretch out your arm to protect and save?

No, these things are not being done at our very door, but multiplied a thousand fold, they are being done every day in that sorely stricken land of Armenia.

Whole villages depopulated, women and children, dead of starvation, lying unburied in the streets, others, mere skeletons, fighting for the veriest carrion and offal with which to keep life in their bodies.

All this is in Bible lands and in the country, which as a nation, first accepted Christianity, and which amid unparalleled persecution, has maintained an unbroken church through all the centuries. What will you do about it?

"Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this. To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction."

"But whoso hath this world's goods and seeth his brother in need, and shutteth up his compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?"

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Four million people are utterly dependent upon America for relief. They are dying daily. How many shall die because of your indifference?

Five Dollars a month will save a life. Stretch out your hand before it is too late.

Make your remittance to John J. Davis, 903 Realty Bldg., Louisville, or to Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

wheat in threshing operations throughout Kentucky has been inaugurated by the Food Administration, the Kentucky Council of Defense and the Agricultural Extension Service. The campaign was undertaken at the instance of Washington, where it was pointed out that the annual wastage of wheat in threshing reaches enormous proportions.

The work in Kentucky of the three organizations mentioned will be directed chiefly towards securing repair and more careful use of threshing machinery.

A committee has been organized in each wheat growing county in the State to have charge of the work in that county. This committee consists of a representative of the County Food Administration, a representative of the County Council of Defense, and the County Farm Agent.

This committee will undertake in each county to direct the use of threshing machines in such manner as to secure the maximum amount of service, with the most efficient arrangement as to dates and removals from farm to farm, in addition to the work of keeping the threshing machine in good repair, and in cleaning up the scattered grain, generally ignored and wasted in the past.

A study is being made of the formulae and manufacturing processes of medicines requiring glycerin, and plans for the curtailment of the quantity now used in case it becomes necessary will be submitted to the general medical board of the Council of National Defense.

It is announced in the Bohemian press that experiments made with "paper cloth" have proved so successful that Hungarian slate railways are to furnish their employees with summer clothing of this fabric.

Regulations for bread-making in Sweden permit only nine kinds, the weight and price being prescribed by law. Only rye, wheat, barley, or oat flour may be used, and for ordinary bread the use of butter, lard or other fat, milk or cream is prohibited.

Fish Skins for Shoes.

Fish skin makes good sole leather. A Newark leather firm has completed experiments with whale, shark and porpoise hides. They declare that the results have been so satisfactory that shoes made of the product would be ready for the market in a few months. This makes possible a 50 per cent reduction in shoe prices.

OLD FALSE TEETH WANTED DON'T MATTER IF BROKEN

We pay up to 15 dollars per set. Also cash for Old Gold, Silver and broken Jewelry. Check sent by return mail Goodsheld 10 days for sender's approval of our offer. Maser's Tooth Specialty, Dept. A, 2007 S. 5th, St. Philadelphia, Pa. ad-47

OUTFITTING 1,000 HOSPITAL BEDS IN THREE HOURS

Out of the ever-changing death struggle on the plains of Picardy, with its promise of victory, its spectre of defeat, one thing stands forth unchangeable day by day—the duty of the Red Cross.

Behind the bloodstained battle lines, misery is again on the road. As in nineteen fourteen, the refugees—old men, women, and children—carry the helpless on shuttles; the bird cage and the improvised cradle make their appearance on the muddy roads; the trains are loaded with the wounded. In Paris, civilians lie crushed beneath the ruins caused by air raids and bombardment, while the railway stations are crowded with the fleeing refugees from northern France. It might be nineteen fourteen over again.

Only this time there is a difference.

So far as military relief is concerned, the same efficiency is observable. A single illustration, indeed, can demonstrate the difference between nineteen fourteen and nineteen eighteen where the wounded soldier is concerned. In three hours, recently, all the splints, accessories, instruments and surgical dressings required for a hospital of one thousand beds were assembled and dispatched from Paris.

To those of us who are left behind, these facts have become vital. America is in the war at last—a hundred thousand strong.

Our duty is plain.—Francis H. Bellamy in The Red Cross Magazine for June.

MANUFACTURE OF UNNECESSARY FARM MACHINERY MAY BE DROPPED

Nearly two thousand types and sizes of farm implements which have been gradually developed during peace-time competition have been recommended for elimination during the war by committees of the National Implement and Vehicle Association. The object, according to a statement by the Council of National Defense, is to conserve materials, labor, capital, and manufacturing facilities for war use.

In the report of the committee meetings to the commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense it was stated that no machinery recommended for discard was believed to be necessary to modern economical agriculture. The lines considered by the committee consisted of steel and chilled plows, grain drills, seeders, and other tillage implements and farm elevators.

Such of these recommendations as the board deems suitable, with others from different sources, are being brought to the attention of all implement manufacturers and jobbers, and as many retail dealers as may be reached, through questionnaires.

GERMANY LIMITS SPENDING MONEY OF AMERICAN PRISONERS

Money intended for interned civilians and prisoners of war in Germany should be remitted through the Bureau of Prisoners' Relief, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Remittances so made will probably not be delivered to addressees by the German Government in cash, but in the form of credit on prison exchanges.

According to the Spanish ambassador at Berlin, the German war department states that there are no restrictions in regard to the remittance of money for civilian and military prisoners. Such money is placed to prisoners' credit, and may be spent under the following regulations:

"Military prisoners. Sixty marks weekly may be spent by officers and others of similar rank; 50 marks weekly by noncommissioned officers and men.

"Civilian prisoners. Sixty marks weekly for men of better social position; 50 marks weekly for others."

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

Being but American notes in payment for the grain they sell to the Germans and the latter have to get them when they can.

New Knitting Record.

Mrs. Samantha Masten of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., has established a war-knitting record. In five months she has knitted 20 sweaters, 20 mufflers, and 20 pairs of wristlets, an average of an outfit a week. While knitting for the soldiers Mrs. Masten has performed her daily household duties and has taught other women how to knit.

Thrift Stamps as Tips.

Members of the Cleveland Hotel Men's association are advocating the use of Thrift Stamps for tips. Bell boys and other employees are being provided with Thrift Stamp books, in which the tipper will affix the stamp.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

YOUR FAITH—HOW DEEP IS IT?

Private Harold R. Peal, in an article which appears in "The Red Cross Magazine" for June, exhorts the people of America to have faith in the God of Nations in our present ordeal.

He says: "It is hard. Who can measure the terror of the supreme test? The Belgian devastation? Ask the Belgian refugees why they will not leave England, why they will not cross the Atlantic to a larger country and a world of new opportunity. Why? 'Because we are going home, when Victory is ours—when the enemy is driven over the border, when shells are stilled and dead men's bones may rest in quietness.'"

"Faith—have we such superfluous faith? If you doubt your power of faith, make ready now. Each test held on squared shoulders is a victory toward the victory which is final."

"We must win. Every word whispered of Peace, before Peace is ours before right of earning, is a whisper to aid the enemy. Every word whispered of Peace, before Peace for all time is gained, is a shirking of the tests and trials of a faith which must prove worthy of Victory."

"Only by faith can we live. The soldiers in France have faith, the sailors, the men who carry war on in the air. Shall the faith of the folks at home be less?"

"The action lies with the fighting man, but the spirit of victory lies in all—the man, the woman and the child at home."

"Teach the children, and learn for yourselves. 'I am not in the least afraid, for God is the God of Right, of Love, of Justice to all Mankind.'"

KENTUCKY FARMS INSPECTED

A careful examination of the health conditions on all Kentucky farms applying for boys from the United States Boys Working Reserve, will be made by a committee, representing the Reserve, the Kentucky Council of Defense, and the County Health Officer, in each case, before a boy is assigned to the farm.

This policy was adopted upon suggestion from Washington, pointing out the necessity for maintaining the best health standards on the farm as a safeguard to the boy laborers.

County representatives of the three organizations mentioned have received instructions from their State Headquarters to insist upon the best of health conditions in the farm before filling the farmers' applications for boys from the Reserve.

The examination will include a test of the water and milk, and inspection of the room, or rooms to be occupied by the boy laborers, and an inspection of the wells, as to location and liability to impurities.

The committee in charge of the examination has been instructed to report unfavorably on any farm, applying for a boy from the Working Reserve, which is not up to satisfactory standard in this regard.

FARMERS ASKED TO DONATE WHEAT

A Daviess County farmer is prosecuting a canvass to get every farmer to donate one peck of wheat out of every 100 bushels for the Red Cross, and is meeting with assured success. There are so many ways that willing workers can help. Be sure you do your best. A bit sounds so small.

DELIVERY OF LOCOMOTIVES ORDERED BY GOVERNMENT STARTS IN JULY

Delivery of the first of the 1,025 locomotives ordered by the Railroad Administration will start in July, and deliveries will continue monthly during the rest of the year. The locomotives are of six standard types, with one heavy and one light style in each type. They vary in weight from 290,000 pounds to 510,000 pounds, and the entire order will cost about \$60,000,000.

The six standard types are expected to eventually supersede the many kinds now in service, which embrace engines built according to 500 or more specifications. According to the Railroad Administration, this is the first real step every taken toward the wide standardization of locomotives.

An order has also been placed for 100,000 freight cars of standard type to cost between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000. Negotiations for the construction of many thousands additional steel freight cars are still pending. The five types of cars ordered represent the standard forms of freight cars adopted by the Railroad Administration.

The adoption of these standard types, it is believed, will eventually substitute a few scientifically worked-out designs for the numerous miscellaneous varieties of cars, representing probably more than a thousand different old styles and specifications now in use, the accumulations of the past.

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

The War Camp Community Service plans to use the equipment of the National Service School after June 1st as a Vocational Camp for girls in the employment of the Government. Groups of five hundred girls will be sent every two weeks to the camp where they will be given all the privileges of the present program of the school, including military life and drill, agriculture and War Service. The War Camp Community Service hopes in this way to help solve the problem which faces the government under the present short vacation scheme.

Through the courtesy of the present heads of the National Service School, the War Camp Community Service will be able to send one girl from every Government division for two weeks' time, beginning May 12. Those who take the course under the present school will be trained for leadership in the summer work. These girls are chosen because of their interest in the idea and their qualities of leadership.

The entire equipment of the National Service School will be used and the present force, with the exception of the directors, has promised to remain under the new regime. For the two weeks' course the girls will be charged \$20, including living expenses. The Scholarship Board of the School pays \$20 per girl in order to make this offer.

MARINE CORPS AGAIN ASK FOR RECRUITS

The Marine Corps has begun a new drive for recruits to provide for the recently authorized increase in the corps. Recruiting has not been pushed since August, when the Marine Corps reached its full strength authorized at that time, but more than 2,000 men were enlisted in April.

In the Marine Corps Reserves and National Naval Volunteers there are now more than 40,000 men.

We Have Come To Berea To Help Win The War

By backing the Red Cross with our good will and portion of finance. You will always receive courteous treatment in our store and bargains to match. Let us join hands in the big drive next week.

This space is purchased by Arnett and Son for the American Red Cross

If You Could Not Go To School During Regular Term You Should Go The Summer Term.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

WHAT THE SOUTH MUST DO

A safe farming program for the South should include:

First. A home garden for every farm family and every town and village family in the South, including potatoes and cane or sorghum for syrup, where possible, on every farm.

Second. We should sustain the production of corn in the South, for human food and feed for our live stock.

Third. We should produce the hay and forage crops necessary to amply supply the live stock on the farm for one year and an excess for the sake of safety and for city and town consumption.

Fourth. We should have an increase of peanuts, soy beans, row-pens and velvet beans for human food as well as feed and forage.

Fifth. We ought to maintain and increase our supply of meat, eggs, and milk.

Sixth. When the living has been amply provided for and we have enough to insure food for ourselves and for our live stock, we should grow as much for our allies as possible.

Seventh. In 1918 every farmer in the South ought to save all possible waste products on the farm; economize on time, labor and seed. Save in harvesting time. Use the best implements and more horse power and less hand power. Sell excess products of the farm and pay living expenses. A surplus of hogs, eggs, poultry, soy beans, peanuts, corn, or such other farm products as are adapted to his locality, should be produced for sale from the farm.

Eighth. High prices of any one farm product in this plan should not tempt farmers, merchants or bankers to depart in practice or in credit influence from a safe and well balanced husbandry.

A program of safe farming may be worked out for every community along the line of these suggestions. Call on the county agent for any needed assistance or advice in agricultural practice.

TO MEMBERS OF BOYS' AGRICULTURAL CLUB RAISING POULTRY

I hope by this time your chicks are hatched out and doing well.

We have had a favorable Spring for hatching and eggs have done well as a general rule. Hot weather retards the growth of chicks, therefore, get as much growth as possible before hot weather comes. Feed your chicks as described in my letter of April 27th to you.

First: Do not let the hen run with the chicks. Keep the hen up and let the chicks run.

Second: Keep the chicks free from lice and combs free from mites. (See U. S. Farmers' Bulletin No. 801 "Lice and Mites.")

Third: Provide the growing young stock with shade during hot weather. Range in the wood lot is excellent, if danger from hawks is not too great.

Fourth: Do not neglect to supply plenty of fresh cool water.

Fifth:

Remember that greater gains are made and less grain is required if sour milk or buttermilk is fed.

Sixth:

Be sure you don't try to crowd too many young chicks in one coop.

Be sure you have made notes in your record book, as you may forget if you pull it off.

"The men the world calls 'lucky' will tell you every one, that success comes, not by wishing, but by hard work, bravely done."

Yours very truly,
Robert F. Spence, County Agent,
Berea, Kentucky.

BOYS' AGRICULTURAL CLUB WORK

Housing the Pig

To Members of Agricultural Club Raising Pigs:

After you have secured your pig, one of the first things to consider is a good house for it to live in. A pig must be properly housed, if it is to grow well and be profitable. A pig poorly and improperly sheltered cannot be thrifty or healthy and will not make the best and most economical use of its food, consequently, it will not gain in weight as rapidly as one which has a good house.

A good house must be:
(1) Dry.
(2) Warm in Winter.
(3) Cool in Summer.
(4) Light.
(5) Free from Dust and Drafts.
(6) Well Ventilated.
(7) Cheap in Construction.

I am sending to you with this letter a copy of the circular "Moving Hog Houses" which will be of benefit to you if studied carefully. The A-shaped house shown on page 6 is an exceptionally good type and is economical and easy to build.

The house for your pig should be located on a south slope, if possible, and faced towards the south. Such a location is drier, warmer in winter, lighter and more sanitary than others. Do not place the house too near other farm buildings, especially the horse and cow barns. It is advisable to locate the house in or connected with a pasture of some kind. Pasture is absolutely necessary for economical pork production. A pig fed in a dry lot on dry feed alone will not make pork cheaply.

Shade in the lot or pasture is very necessary for your pig during the summer months. Without it the pig will suffer and gain very slowly. Nothing is better for this than the natural shade of trees, although a shed, open on all sides, can be used as a substitute, if necessary. Do not depend upon the hog house as a shade producer.

Remember that the better care you take of your pig the more you are doing to help "lick" the Kaiser. Uncle Sam needs the help of all farm boys in producing more and better hogs.

Very sincerely yours,
Robert F. Spence,
County Agent,
P. S. Don't forget to keep that record book up-to-date.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$3.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	SPRING TERM	ACADEMY	COLLEGE
	EXPENSES FOR BOYS	AND NORMAL	
	FOUNDACTION SCHOOLS		
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	6.00	7.00
Board, 5 weeks	7.75	7.75	7.75
Amount due March 27, 1918 ..	17.75	19.75	20.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 1	7.75	7.75	7.75
Total for Term	\$25.50	\$27.50	\$28.50
	EXPENSES FOR GIRLS		
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	6.00	7.00
Board, 5 weeks	7.25	7.25	7.25
Amount due March 27, 1918 ..	17.25	19.25	20.25
Board 5 weeks, due May 1	7.25	7.25	7.25
Total for Term	\$21.50	\$23.50	\$25.50

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			

Stenography

Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument

Com. Law, Com. Geog. Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each ..

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

M ARSHALLE VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

All Loyal Americans Admonished to "Keep Your Mouth Shut" in Public

By PAULINE WORTH HAMLIN of the Vigilantes

Twice lately I have overheard people talking of things that would delight the ear of a German spy, and yet I could tell from the rest of their conversation that they were loyal Americans.

Once on a suburban train I was sitting in front of two women who were knitting for the soldiers. They talked of their Red Cross, canteen and war relief work. They were without doubt true patriots, yet one of them said to the other, in a lowered voice, but perfectly audible, "My nephew, who is a captain at ———, told his mother—" and the information was something of which I could have made use had I been a spy.

Another time on the train I overheard two men talking. They told some news that an ambulance driver had brought home from France. This information, which seemed to them not to be important, struck me as highly enlightening—too much so for German ears. And so I say to all loyal Americans, take unto yourselves Attorney General Gregory's advice to the Germans, and when outside your own four walls, "Keep your mouths shut."

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

RECIPES FOR CONSERVING PIE CRUSTS

Corn Meal Crust

Grease a pie plate well. Cover with raw corn meal, giving the plate a rotating motion so that an even layer of the meal will stick to the plate about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. Fill the plate with pumpkin pie mixture. Bake in a hot oven.

Individual Pies—Oat Meal Crust

2 cups finely ground oat meal.
1 cup boiling water.
1 teaspoon fat.

Scald the oatmeal with the water. Add fat and mix thoroughly. Roll very thin and line small pie or tart tins with the mixture. Bake in a hot oven. Fill with apricots, marmalade or other thick mixture. If desired, spread a meringue on top and brown in the oven.

SUGAR SAVING

Because of the present shortage of sugar it is necessary for each person to reduce his consumption of sugar to ¼ pound per week. There are so many sweet foods that may be used in place of sugar that this should be no hardship.

Cut out candy.

Use less sugar in tea and coffee and substitute other sweetening wherever possible.

Try cooking breakfast cereals with chopped figs, dates or raisins. You will not need to add any sugar at the table.

Use molasses, honey, corn, or other sirups for sweetening.

Get Government pamphlet giving directions for making sirup from apples and other fruits. Try apple sirup and concentrated cider.

Use fresh fruits for desserts in place of rich pastries and sweet puddings.

Bake apples or pears with a little water for several hours until a rich sirup forms. If more sweetening is desired add a little honey or molasses.

Stew dried prunes in the water in which they were soaked until the liquid is almost boiled away. If more juice is wanted add water to the sirup. The long, slow cooking is necessary to develop a rich flavor.

Cut down the use of cake. Do not use frosting unless you can make it without sugar. Either honey or maple sirup can be substituted for sugar in a boiled frosting.

When cake is made it should be not only wheat-saving, but sugar-saving and fat-saving. Try making cakes in which corn meal, corn flour, rye flour, potato flour, rice flour, or cornstarch is substituted for part of the wheat flour.

Use corn sirup, molasses, and other sirups for part or all of the sugar.

A good working rule in making each substitution is to use one cup of sirup as equivalent to one cup of sugar and one-fourth cup of liquid. Corn sirup does not sweeten as much as molasses or honey.

RECIPES FOR CONSERVATION SWEETS

War Cake

1 cup molasses
1 cup corn sirup
1½ cups water

1 package raisins
2 tablespoons fat
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon nutmeg
3 cups rye flour
½ teaspoon soda
2 teaspoons baking powder

Roll together for five minutes the first nine ingredients. Cool, add the sifted dry ingredients and bake in two loaves for 15 minutes in a moderate oven.

This cake should be kept several days before using. It makes about 20 to 25 servings.

Corn Meal Cookies

½ cup melted fat
½ cup molasses
½ cup corn sirup
1 egg
6 tablespoons sour milk
½ teaspoon soda
2 cups corn meal
1 cup wheat flour

Combine the melted fat, molasses, sirup, beaten egg and milk. Sift the dry ingredients and combine with the liquid. Drop from a teaspoon onto a greased pan and bake in a moderate oven for 15 minutes.

This makes 55 to 60 cookies about two inches in diameter.

Oatmeal Macaroons

1 tablespoon fat
6 tablespoons corn sirup
2 tablespoons sugar
1 egg
1½ cups oatmeal
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon baking powder
1½ tablespoons flour
2 teaspoons almond extract, if desired.

Combine the melted fat and the sugar and sirup, add the beaten egg and stir in the other ingredients. Drop from a teaspoon on greased baking sheets or pans and bake in a moderate oven about 15 minutes. This makes 25 to 28 cookies about 2 inches in diameter.

Corn Meal Gingerbread

1 cup corn meal
1 cup wheat flour
1 teaspoon soda
¾ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves
1 cup sour milk
1 cup molasses
2 tablespoons shortening
1 egg

Sift together the ingredients. Combine the milk, molasses, melted shortening and beaten egg. Add the liquid ingredients to the dry. Stir well. Bake in moderate oven.

Two cups buckwheat flour may be substituted for the corn meal and flour in the above recipe. This will have the characteristic flavor of buckwheat. If it is too strong use only one cup of buckwheat and one and one-eighth cups of white flour. Two and a half cups of rye flour may also be substituted, in using rye or white flour a larger quantity is necessary because these flours absorb less liquid than do the corn meal and buckwheat.

American People Should Not Forget Foremost Fighting Man in the World

By FRANK J. KIRCH, Private, 36th U. S. Infantry, Headquarters Company, 3rd Division, Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.

The regular of our army is an independent, care-free fighting man, who will never complain in any circumstances. I should like to say a word in behalf of this straight soldier, who goes ahead with his task and does not whimper because the other fellows get all the "goodies" and attention from the folks at home.

So much has been made of National army men and National Guardsmen, whose home ties are, perhaps, stronger than those of the regulars, that the man who enlisted under Uncle Sam's flag to fight as a "sure-enough regular" is receiving less thought and less of the good things of life. The regular will not ask for anything except that which is his due from the constituted military authorities. He can growl, perhaps, as frequently as any civilian, but he growls only when he knows he is not getting what the law intends he shall have.

For mollycoddling he cares not a bit, but he is just as human as any selective service man or National Guardsman in this whole broad land.

In these days, when solicitude is felt for the selected man and Guardsman, let some heart thought go out to the regular. He does not get as many letters from home as the other men get. Frequently the regular has no family ties except those of the great human family, but at that he appreciates it when he knows he is being remembered.

No one ever asks about the fighting qualities of the regular, because the question is unnecessary. He is licked only when he is dead. He doesn't ask for kind thoughts or kind gifts, but he is grateful if he receives them.

The American people should not forget the foremost fighting man in the world, the United States regular, and they should try to convince him in some way that they appreciate the fact that he is taking his life in his hands for their sake and the sake of democracy.

Available Surplus of Labor Which Could Be Induced to Return to Soil

By CHARLES J. BOYD, General Superintendent Free Employment Office, Chicago

I have the pleasure of interviewing quite a number of men applying for positions in the agricultural field and have information from very reliable sources which can be considered absolutely dependable.

Under present conditions an enormous number of men are demanded by the American farmers. It is my belief that farmers throughout the United States could be supplied with such labor, provided generous, human and courteous treatment were given those applying for work. Applicants frequently assert that they would prefer hard labor in trenches facing the enemy's bullets to work for some farmers.

Some farmers require their men to work for them from four o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock at night at a wage no higher than was paid previous to the urgent demand for agricultural products. Further, the boarding and housing conditions offered in some instances are subject to extreme criticism.

There is an available surplus of labor which could be induced to return to the soil, provided the farmer would learn to adjust himself to existing conditions. A farmhand refuses to work more than ten hours a day, and if farmers would make changes accordingly the scarcity of farm labor could be easily overcome.

In order for the farmer to avail himself of the required labor to produce sufficient crops to feed the world, it will be necessary for him to take an inventory of his home surroundings and working conditions and eventually be convinced that he is largely responsible for the shortage in farm help.

A child's mother is his first teacher, and his teacher is often a second mother to him. These two must co-operate in his behalf. The home and the school have their separate responsibilities toward the child. If either fails, both suffer, and the child, in either case, is the victim.

Time is Your Fortune---Don't Waste it!

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 8—Second Quarter, May 26, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Mark 12:1-12—
Memory Verses, Mark 12:29-31—
Golden Text, Mark 12:17—Commen-
tary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Although the lesson verses assigned to us are but few out of this chapter, I feel led to consider the whole chapter, and this we will endeavor to do. The parable of the wicked husbandman, the topic of lesson verses 1-12, was one of many parables which he spoke to them during that last week. In all of which they might have seen themselves and their treatment of him, if they had eyes to see, and ears to hear, and were not so utterly blind and deaf. The parable of the two sons (Matt. 21:28-32), in which he taught that it was easier to save the openly wicked than self-righteous people, was probably spoken just before the parable of our lesson, which is found also in Matt. 21 and Luke 20, and clearly sets forth Israel's treatment of him as the Lord of the vineyard. In Isa. 5:7 it is written "the vineyard of the Lord of Hosts is the house of Israel, and the men of Judah his pleasant plant," and he asks "What could have been done more to my vineyard, that I have not done in it?" yet instead of fruit he only received wild grapes. The situation is summed up in 2 Chron. 36:15, 16, where it is written that although he had compassion on his people, and on his dwelling place, and zealously sent them many messengers, they mocked the messengers of God, and despised his words, and misused his prophets, until the wrath of the Lord arose against his people, till there was no remedy. Then followed the seventy years' captivity (2 Chr. 36:21). In the parable of today's lesson the story is brought down to his own time, and the rejection of himself as the well-beloved son and heir, and the consequent giving of the vineyard to others (vs. 6-9). In Matt. 21:43 his saying is "The kingdom of God shall be taken from you, and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof," so that Israel has lost something which might have been hers, and yet he has not cast her off forever. See Rom. 11:1, 12; 15:25, 26. It was all foreseen and foretold, and the rejected stone of Israel has become the church's one foundation, and when the church has been completed, and presented to himself, a glorious church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing, then shall he come as the stone without hands, and break in pieces all kingdoms, and set up his own kingdom, which shall never be destroyed. Vss. 10-12; 1 Cor. 3:11; Eph. 5:27; Dan. 2:44, 45. See also Ps. 118:22.

In verses 13-34, the Pharisees and Herodians, and the Sadducees, and the scribes, all seek to entangle him in his talk, and catch him in his words. How utterly unbearable would all such conduct be to all but himself, yet he came to save even such as these, but they would not have him.

Following the parable of the vineyard it is probable that he spoke the parable of the marriage of the king's son (Matt. 22:1-14), in which he set forth their rejection of all his provision for them. As to the Sadducees, who did not believe in any resurrection nor in angels nor spirits (vs. 18; Acts 23:8), and who came with their foolish question about the woman who had seven husbands; his answer to them was, "Ye do err, not knowing the Scriptures, nor the power of God" (vs. 24 and Matt. 22:29). Although in the resurrection there will be neither marrying, nor giving in marriage, he did not say that those who are specially dear to each other here will not be as dear there; and I like to think of the way he loved to reunite families down here and give back their loved ones, as in the case of Jairus, the widow, and Bethany. As to those whom we call dead being now alive, and in due time the resurrection of their bodies, see vs. 25-27. The question of the scribe seemed more honest, and he seemed to understand in some measure, but there is no contradiction in our Lord's reply to the great truth that the law cannot give life, and that Christ in the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth (vs. 28-34; Gal. 3:21, 22; Rom. 10:4).

Verses 35-47 are more fully recorded in Matt. 22:41-46, and the great question is, "What think ye of Christ?" or Pilate's question, "What shall I do with Jesus, who is called Christ?" (Matt. 27:22). Note his quotation from Ps. 110:1, and think of him as still at the right hand of the Father, waiting for the time of his kingdom. As it is written in Heb. 10:12, 13, "From henceforth expecting till his enemies be made his footstool."

In verses 38-40 he warns against the hypocrisy of a mere formal and outward religion, which loves a religious display, and for a pretense makes long prayers, while at the same time oppressing the poor and devouring widows' houses. How strange that poor mortals could imagine thus to deceive God.

In verses 41-44 he tells us what he thinks of some poor oppressed widows and their gifts. Surely the Lord seeth not as man seeth; man looketh on the outward but the Lord looketh on the heart (1 Sam. 16:7). Think of the Lord valuing this widow's offering more than all the gifts of the rich. Never speak of it as the widow's mite, for it was two mites and all that she had.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

WHAT UNION LABOR IN DRY STATES THINKS OF PROHIBITION

WASHINGTON—To the great body of our working men the law has been a distinct blessing.

E. P. MAHSE, President Washington State Federation of Labor.

COLORADO—You could not dig up a corporal's guard of trade unionists who would vote for a return of the saloon.

WILLIAM C. THORNTON, President Denver Trades and Labor Assembly.

ARIZONA—Arizona workers are morally and financially better off than they were before prohibition was adopted.

JOHN L. DONNELLY, President Arizona State Federation of Labor.

IDAHO—The workers now almost all have a bank account. The banks instead of saloons are crowded on Saturday night.

ERNEST BECKMAN, Business Agent, Deputy Organizer A. F. of L., No. 229, Carpenters and Joiners of America, Wallace, Idaho.

IOWA—The boys who used to think it would be a calamity if the state went dry now tell of the improved condition in their cities since the saloons closed.

LEON A. LINK, Secretary-Treasurer Waterloo Central Labor Union, Waterloo, Ia.

OREGON—If the question of repealing the present law in Oregon and going back to the saloons was left to a vote of the union men only, the state would be so dry that none in 100 years would try to wet it up again.

W. H. SOMERVILLE, Oregon Labor Leader.

NEW USES FOR SALOON BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

The board of temperance of the Methodist Episcopal church sent out men from its research department to make a careful survey of the former saloon properties in the territory bounded by Pennsylvania avenue south, U street north, North Capitol street east, and Seventeenth street west, all in the northwest section of the city.

Of the 150 saloons, barrooms, hotels, breweries and former wholesale liquor houses, it was found that 89 were occupied by some legitimate industry. Twenty-seven were being used as cafes, oyster houses, restaurants or lunch rooms; a number were devoted to soft drinks. Nine were supplying the public with groceries. Other places were being used as warehouses, shoe stores, furniture stores, business offices, automobile supply houses, barber shops and places of amusement. Only 38 of these 150 properties were for rent. Quite a number were being remodeled for occupancy.

The old "Half Mile Track" saloon, which featured itself as the place where Booth got his last drink before shooting Abraham Lincoln, was being converted into a furniture store.

DRY SEATTLE ECLIPSES WET SAN FRANCISCO.

"I do not believe that I ever held much respect for the prohibition movement until my visit to Seattle, where I have had actual contact with a situation I believe attributable to the absence of saloons," says Mr. Love, state harbor commissioner of California. "The reason I say this is that I found every dock in Seattle active, none of the foremen complaining of the inability to get men to work. It is very different in San Francisco, where they have to hustle up help from the various saloons, and if the men have any money left you cannot drag them away from the bars. I also note that most of Seattle's longshoremen appear prosperous, and so are their families. I readily see where Seattle's water-borne commerce is eclipsing San Francisco's. It has wonderful docking facilities, and cargoes are handled expeditiously, and that is what counts. My hat is off to Seattle."

CIVILIANS, ATTENTION! "We can't beat Germany until we have beaten beer," says Clarence Irene Wilson.

"It is deadly mockery to ask our boys to die for us until we are willing to go dry for them."

"The law which prohibits the sale of liquor to any man in uniform is a good one; but today armies are fighting nations. Why put all the sacrifice upon the soldier and the sailor? Let us now have a law which will prohibit the sale of liquor to any man in civilian clothes. The man who is selected to go must spill his blood for victory; let the man who is selected to stay at least spill his beer for the soldier."

THE OTHER SIDE.

The wife of a saloon keeper said, in a tone of almost despair, to her negro washerwoman: "If the town goes no-license I will not be able to pay you any more; I do not know how we can live ourselves." The generous-hearted colored woman sympathetically answered: "Don't you worry, honey. If your husband has to shut up his saloon, my husband won't be able to get drunk, and we will have plenty, and you can come and do our washing."

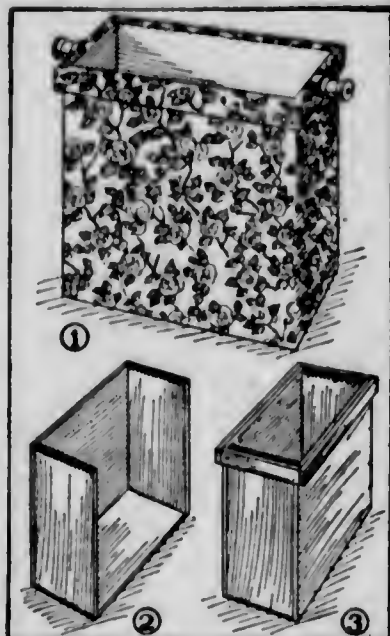
HANDICRAFT FOR GIRLS

By DOROTHY PERKINS

A WASTE-BASKET, SHIRTWAIST BOX, AND SHOE BLACKING CASE, IN CRETONNE

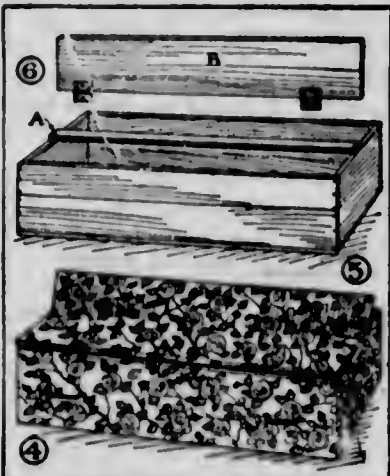
On account of the simplicity of the construction of cretonne covered furniture, there are all sorts of things which a girl can make for her own room, and for mother's.

The waste-basket in Fig. 1 is made out of a soap box. Remove one end of the box, as shown in Fig. 2, for



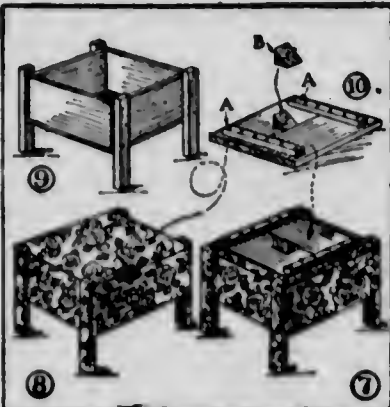
the open top of the basket, and nail the cover board in place to enclose the side (Fig. 3). The next step is to cut several strips about an inch and one-half wide, and nail them around the top edges as a finishing band. Tack the outside cretonne on first, then the inside lining. Lap the cretonne over the top edge, and cut it so that about an inch will turn down all around. Then conceal the edge of the cretonne by lapping the lining over it. The lining may be of a plain colored cambric.

The shirtwaist box shown in Fig. 4 is made of a box of the right height to slide underneath a bed, and a pair of handles are screwed to each of the two long sides, so it may be pulled out from either side of the bed.



Because the shirtwaist box must be shallow, it is well to make it long. Having procured the box, it is only necessary to fasten a strip two inches wide along the center of the open top, from end to end, for the hinge-strip A (Fig. 5), and hinge a board each side of it for the covers (Fig. 6). That completes the carpentry. It will be easiest to cover the box before the hinge-strip and covers have been put on, and to tack the cretonne on the hinge-strip and covers before fastening them in place. The handles and the castors go on last.

Have you a shoe blacking case in your room? Very few girls do own one, yet it is an article of great im-



portance to the girl who is particular about keeping her shoes tidy. Fig. 7 shows a practical little blacking case. By making the top removable, the inside of the case may be used as a receptacle for cans and bottles of polish, brushes, and rags; and by padding the under side and covering it with cretonne, the top may be inverted after use, and the blacking case thus converted into the attractive footstool shown in Fig. 8.

Fig. 9 shows how four short legs should be nailed to the corners of a square soap box, with the tops projecting just enough to allow for the thickness of the cover, and Fig. 10 shows how the cover boards should be fastened together with the cross strips A, and how a triangular block B should be nailed to it for a rest to push the shoe against.

In covering the blacking case, it is best to omit the inside lining.

CONCERT GIVEN BY AMERICAN SOLDIER BOYS IN FRANCE



In their leisure moments there is no surer method of arousing the good spirits of our boys in France than in "ragging" popular songs on guitars and mandolins. Could these boys be happier? Judging from their facial expression, if that is any indication, these boys are the happiest in the world. An American-made concert for Americans under the Stars and Stripes in the rule in France, and there is nothing these boys of ours enjoy more.

Uncle Sam's Food Lessons

(Special Information Service U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

DO YOU KNOW CORNMEAL?

USING CORNMEAL means service to your country and nourishing food for you.

Try corn bread and see how good it can be. There are many kinds. You will wonder why you didn't use it every day before the war.

It is very nourishing, too. A cupful of cornmeal gives even more fuel to your body than a cupful of wheat flour.

Here is a quick kind of corn bread. Our grandmothers used to bake it on a board before the open fire. You can bake it in your oven.

Corn Dodger. Two cupfuls cornmeal, one teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls fat, one and three-fourths cupfuls boiling water.

Pour the boiling water over the other materials. Beat well. When cool, form into thin cakes and bake 30 minutes in a hot oven. Make 14 biscuits. These crisp little biscuits are good with butter or gravy. Eat them with your meat and vegetables.

Corn Bread. Corn bread is a good article—is especially good made with sour milk and soda; but sweet milk and baking powder are satisfactory. Eggs improve the flavor and add to the food value, but may be omitted if too expensive.

No. 1. Two cupfuls cornmeal, two cupfuls sweet milk (whole or skim), four teaspoonfuls baking powder, one tablespoonful sugar, two tablespoonfuls fat, one teaspoonful salt, one egg (may be omitted).

No. 2. Two cupfuls cornmeal, two cupfuls sour milk, one teaspoonful soda, one tablespoonful sugar, two tablespoonfuls fat, one teaspoonful salt, one egg (may be omitted).

Mix ingredients. Add milk, well-beaten egg, and melted fat. Beat well. Bake in shallow pan for about 30 minutes.

Spoon Bread.

An Old Southern Recipe.—Here is an old-fashioned soft spoon bread the Southerners like. With milk or syrup it makes a satisfying meal.

Two cupfuls water, one cupful milk (whole or skim), one cupful cornmeal, one tablespoonful fat, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls salt.

Mix water and cornmeal and bring to the boiling point and cook five minutes. Beat eggs well and add with other materials to the mush. Beat well and bake in a well-greased pan for 25 minutes in a hot oven. Serve from the same dish with a spoon. Enough for six.

Cornmeal and Milk.

Do you use cornmeal mush for a breakfast food? It is both cheap and good. Cooked in skimmed milk instead of water it is extra fine, and the food value of the dish is nearly doubled.

Here is a delicious cornmeal and milk dessert.

Indian Pudding.

Four cupfuls milk (whole or skim), one-fourth cupful cornmeal, three-fourths teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful ginger, one-third cupful molasses.

Cook milk and meal in a double boiler 20 minutes; add molasses, salt, and ginger. Pour into buttered pudding dish and bake two hours in a slow oven, or use your fireless cooker. Serve with milk. This makes a good and nourishing dessert. Serve six.

Cornmeal and Meat.

Cornmeal is good combined with meats. Such a dish is a meal in itself. Try this one.

Tamale Pie.

Two cupfuls cornmeal, six cupfuls water, one tablespoonful fat, one onion, two cupfuls tomatoes, one pound hamburger steak.

Make a mush by stirring the cornmeal and one and one-half teaspoonfuls salt into boiling water. Cook 45 minutes. Brown onion in fat, add hamburger and stir until red color disappears. Add salt, pepper, and tomato. A sweet pepper in an addition. Grease baking dish, put in layer of cornmeal mush, add seasoned meat, and cover with mush. Bake one-half hour. Serve six.

Corn Helps Us Feed the World.

The more we use the more food can be sent abroad. You need not tire of it, as there are at least 50 ways to use cornmeal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch, or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

Hot Breads.

Boston brown bread, hoe cake, muffins, biscuits, griddle cakes, waffles.

Desserts.

Cornmeal molasses cake, apple corn bread, dumplings, gingerbread, fruit gems.

Hearty Dishes.

Cornmeal croquettes, cornmeal fish-balls, meat and cornmeal dumplings, Italian polenta, tamales.

The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 585, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the department of agriculture.

Cornmeal has become Our Ally!

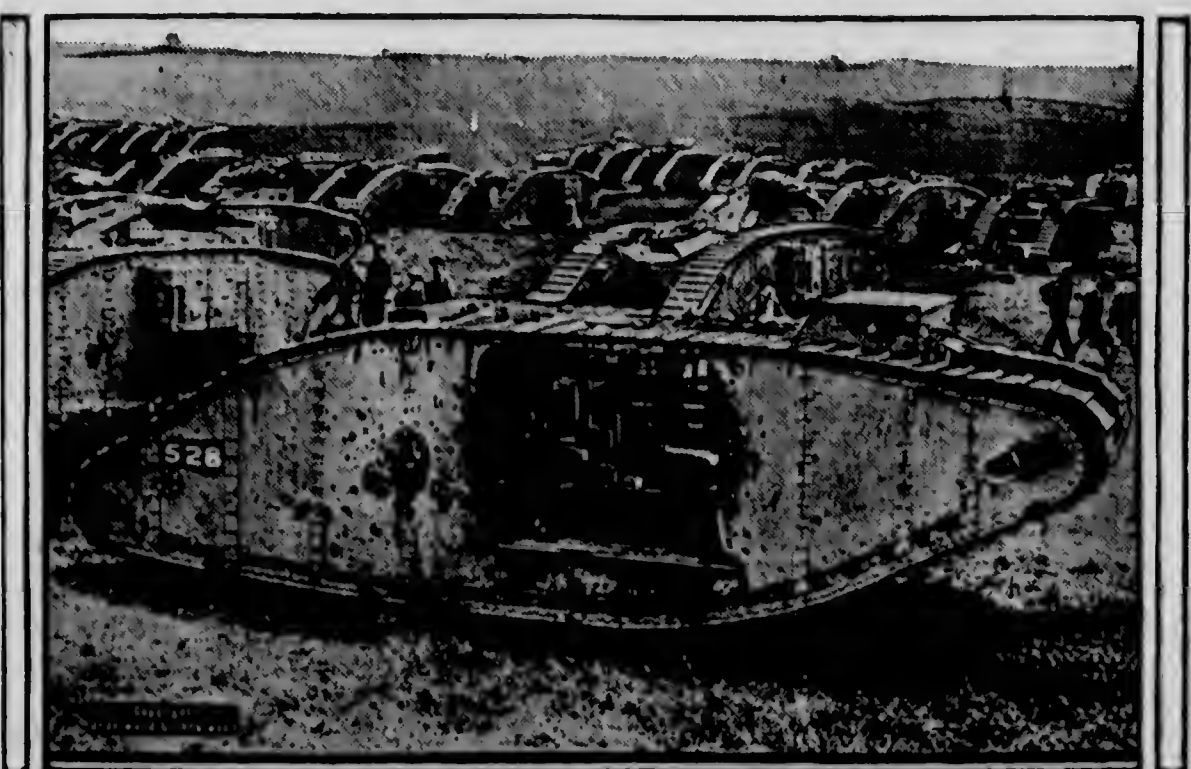
Of course the cynics will make the most of the declaration that the married men in the trenches stand shell shock better than the single ones.

OTTO EIDLITZ



Otto Eidlitz, New York architect and builder, has been named director of housing. Mr. Eidlitz will be in charge of the government's activities in providing living facilities for industrial workers other than those employed in the shipyards. He was president of the Mason Builders' association in New York from 1900 to 1904 and organized the Building Trade Employers' association.

GREAT GATHERING OF BRITISH TANKS ON THE WESTERN FRONT



Twenty odd tanks of the British army can be counted in the tankdrome. They are only a small part of the great number of tanks that the British have. The censor, of course, will not state how many tanks the British forces have on the western front, but it can be said that the number is very large and altogether sufficient to meet any attack by the enemy. The side armor of the tank in the foreground has been removed, giving a view of the interior of this monster and the mechanism that operates it.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

VOCATIONAL TRIENNIAL REUNION

The Triennial Reunion of the Vocational graduates occurs this spring. Every former graduate from any of the Vocational courses—Agriculture, Business, Bricklaying, Carpentry, Home Science, Nursing, Printing—who finds it possible to be in Berea for Commencement is cordially invited and urged to attend the following events: On the evening of June 1, at 7:30 in the Vocational Chapel, a program will be carried out which will be of vital interest to all alumni. There will be reports from different graduating classes and an account of the work Vocational graduates have been doing since the last Reunion of 1915. On Commencement day, June 5, the exhibition work of the Vocational graduating class of 1918 will take place between 9:00 and 10:00 in the Tabernacle. On Wednesday night at 8:00 the Alumni Banquet will be held in Kentucky Hall. This will be a war banquet, prepared and served by the Home Science Department. A time of good fellowship and inspiration will be enjoyed by all.

JACKSON COUNTY

Tyner

Tyner, May 5.—Ezra Messer purchased a farm from H. B. Reynolds for \$2100. The property is known as the Bill Hader place.—Sam Messer purchased T. P. Bullock's farm, for which he paid \$2,100.—Mrs. Charlotte Reynolds is very poorly at this writing.—Calvin Mullins is very sick with pneumonia, but is thought to be a little better today.—Green Jones had a nervous prostration last night, and it was thought he would not live, but he is greatly improved today. The chances are that he may recover.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Cook a homing boy. Mother and little one are doing nicely.—We are sorry to report the death of Thurman Dunigan, of this place, who went to Ohio and enlisted in the army. He was stationed at Columbus, O. He served only one month, when he took pneumonia; then just lived five days. His brother, W. M. Dunigan, was with him when he died. It seemed that his mind was on the duty he owed his country, as the last words he ever spoke were that he did not feel sick, and wanted to go back to his company, as he did not want to miss the roll call. They brought him home for interment in the family cemetery. The entire community joins in extending their sympathy to the bereaved family.

Foxtown

Foxtown, May 11.—Farmers are getting along well with their work. The worst trouble is getting seed corn.—Messrs. Wm. Bennet and Wm. Moore of Indian Creek passed through recently with a load of seed corn.—N. J. Coyle is still on the sick list.—Died, a few days ago, an infant of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Fox.—Married, recently, Jerry Lakes and Miss Studie Blanton. They have gone to Hamilton to live.—G. C. Carroll has put a mill at this place. He grinds every Thursday.—Corn is scarce; it is selling for \$2.25 per bushel.—F. W. Gabbard, who has been sick for some time, is improving.—Died, a few days ago, Mrs. Gilbert Hobbs. She was a daughter of Alex Moore, who lives near Grassy Springs.—Mrs. Rachel Farmers of Bradshaw is visiting her son, Delbert King, this week.—Rev. Wm. Lynch preached at Sand Spring last Saturday and Sunday.

Parrot

Parrot, May 13.—We are enjoying these warm growing days here. Everybody is at work, trying to raise most all the varieties of food and feed.—Jesse McCowan and family of Laurel County were visiting the latter's parents at this place Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Rachel Price returned home last Saturday from Hamilton, O., where she has been the past three weeks.—Andrew Cornelius lost a good mare last week.—E. T. Cornett preached to a large crowd of people at Letter Box Saturday, Sunday night and Sunday.—A boy

was born to Mr. and Mrs. Biley Browning recently.—Richard Price bought a mare from A. J. Baker for the sum of \$150.—Oscar Wyatt and wife, who have been in Hamilton, O., came in last Saturday evening.

Kerby Knob

Kerby Knob, May 8.—The epidemic of whooping cough is raging in this community. The disease was widely scattered before anyone knew the trouble.—There was a crowd of young folk entertained at the home of James Baker, Saturday evening. It seems to have been a surprise party.—We were glad to have the string bands from Berea and Clover Bottom with us Sunday, May 5. They met at Brown Powell's. Everybody reports a splendid time.—Everybody came to the regular meeting at Kerby Knob, Saturday and Sunday, May 11 and 12.—We are glad to have as many as possible with us.

MADISON COUNTY

Wallacetown

Wallacetown, May 11.—We are having plenty of rain. Farmers say their corn is coming up good. They have taken great care in selecting their seed corn.—Tobacco selling will begin just as soon as the farmer can work up his land. Tobacco plants are unusually early in this vicinity. Gardens are all looking fine.—Enoch Creech of Hartsville was in our town Sunday to see his old neighbors.—John Kidd and Miss Arala Brewer were married last week.—Pat Ballard and Miss Myrtle Botkin were married May 11th.—The little son of James Ogg, who was operated on the second time, is improving.—Miss Annie Burns is visiting at J. S. Wilson's.—Bloodford Jennings is superintending the Wallacetown Baptist Sunday-school. Everybody is invited to attend.

Panola

Panola, May 13.—There were several of the young folks who attended meeting at Knoblick this week held by the Rev. Lawrence Johnson, from Tuesday until Friday.—Gordon Powell of Red Lick and Miss Bessie French were married on the 9th. We wish them a long and happy life.—The Rev. Lawrence Johnson preached at the Thomas school house Saturday night and Sunday to a large crowd each sermon.—Miss Myrtle Coffey of Mobly is visiting relatives in this vicinity this week.—James A. Fry is reported some better.—Nora Mobly of Ohio brought the remains of his little infant child here for burial on the 10th of this month.—Mr. Dawson Elliott, of Richmond, Ind., who has been visiting friends at this place, was called home on the 11th to attend the funeral of his wife.—John Bengo returned home on the 11th from Camp Zachary Taylor, where he has been visiting his son, Ray Bengo, who is in the hospital with measles, and has had to undergo an operation.—Edward W. Mills will speak at the Thomas school house on Tuesday night, May 14. Everybody invited.

Silver Creek

Silver Creek, May 13.—Charles Baker has returned from Benham.—The Rev. Mr. Cornelius filled his appointment at Silver Creek Sunday night.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Johnson entertained to dinner, Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Mitchell, Joe Roach, and William Davis.—Master Vincent Lewis has recovered from mumps. Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Bowman are spending a few days with the former's parents. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bowman.—Helen Bowman spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. "Buck" Johnson.—Richard and Raymond Gay spent Monday with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Johnson.—The people of this community were very sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Gale Johnson, of Indianapolis. She was formerly of this place.—Sherd and Alva Baker went to Valley View, Friday, on business.—Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Chestnut spent the week-end at Conway.

Big Hill

Big Hill, May 13.—The Rev. Mr.

Cornelius filled his appointment at Pilot Knob last Saturday and Sunday. A large crowd attended Sunday.—Henry Estes, who has been sick for eight months, is very low, and not expected to live many days.—Messrs. Mat and Whit Green have bought out Mr. Irvin Hunter and James Green on Red Lick.—Mrs. Joe Reece is very sick.—John Reece left to serve his country a few days ago.

Mrs. Joe Alexander died from pneumonia a few days ago. She was a true Christian of Pilot Knob Church, a loving mother and wife. She was faithful in many things, especially to attend the sick. She leaves a husband, three sons, and four daughters to mourn. One son living in Paris, Ky.; the other children live near her home. She left a host of friends. She remarked to her friends, before she died, that "Twas so sweet to trust in Jesus." She was laid to rest in Pilot Knob Cemetery. Rev. Howard Hudson and Louis VanWinkle conducted the service.—Mrs. N. B. Chasteen, mother of H. J. Chasteen, died May 9, 1918. She was laid to rest in the Berea Cemetery. She had been an invalid of heart dropsy for some time. She leaves a husband and six children and a multitude of friends to mourn her absence. Three girls and three boys. M. A. Chasteen lives at Palmont, Ky.; J. G. Chasteen at Paducah, Ky.; H. T. Chasteen at Big Hill; Mrs. F. R. Ambrose at Berea, Ky.; Mrs. E. B. Ogg, Berea; Mrs. T. J. Todd, Paint Lick. She joined the Baptist Church at 21 years of age, after which she moved her membership to Silver Creek Church, where she has been a member for about twenty-five years. She was seventy-four years old, and lived a true Christian life. These mothers will be missed in the homes and community.

Kingston

Kingston, May 13.—George Hamilton has gone to Owsley and Lee on business.—Mrs. Louis Brandenburg, of Richmond, and Mrs. J. Combs and little son, Clayton, of Colwell, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arch Hamilton one day last week.—Serg. John W. Webb, who has been in the officers training school at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., returned last week after a ten days' visit to his parents. Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Webb.—Mrs. M. R. Flannery returned last week from a visit to her little granddaughter, Mildred Susan Tinsley. Mrs. Tinsley will be remembered as Miss Elsie Flannery.—Mr. and Mrs. Claude Todd of Brassfield were Kingston visitors Sunday.—Miss Archie Maupin has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Maude Cox, in Lexington; also attending the races.—Miss Martha Dean, who had her tonsils removed at the Robinson Hospital, is at home now and somewhat improved.—Farmers are about thru planting corn. Wheat is in better condition than ever known.—Fruit is scarce. The frost last week did some damage to potatoes and tomato plants.—Eggs are selling at 29 cents per dozen. Hens from 20 to 22 cents per lb.

Coyle

Coyle, May 11.—Several of the farmers in this neighborhood are thru planting corn.—Ossie and Opal Broughton, after a three weeks stay with their grandparents, returned to their home in Irvine Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whitaker are being visited this week by the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon.—Mr. and Mrs. Butler Blanton spent last Saturday night with Jim Powell's family at Needmore.—Several from this place attended preaching at Speedwell, conducted by Brother Hudspeeth of Berea.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Sturgeon

Sturgeon, May 6.—Among the farmers of this community no "slackers" can be found, for even the old "goods box whittlers" are marching through the cornfield to the tune of Gee, Kule, Gee!—Our neighbors are raising not only an abundance of wheat, corn, beans, and potatoes, but also enough tomatoes, strawberries, apples, etc. to meet home demands and supplying the canning factories of this community.—The Rev. H. C. Roberts, a minister loved most by those who know him best, filled his regular appointment at Royal Oak Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Moore and family of Elias, Jackson County, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jim Smith of this place.—Misses Laura, Lela, and Dillie Pierson attended Union Church at Nathanton, Sunday.—Nelson Hurst made a business trip to

Clay County, Saturday.—Lewis Conrad and John Hughes made a business trip to Idamay Saturday.—"End" Thomas, who has been working on the Beattyville oil fields, is here for a time with friends and neighbors.—Ike Hughes, wholesale merchant of Idamay, is here on business.—We were glad to have Messrs. Heber Wilson, Walter Evans, Chester Crank, Charlie Holbrook, Clayton Holbrook, and Misses Nannie Evans, Levada Holbrook, and Eva Pierson, of Green Hall, to encourage our church and singing school, Sunday. Come again.—A lady preacher from Pennsylvania is conducting a series of meetings at the Big Spring school house.—Messrs. Henry T. Spence, Arthur Pierson, and Edward Cook did splendid plowing at Mrs. Malissa Needy's working Saturday.—In this column the writer wishes to express his appreciation and kindness for those great, loving, democratic, souls who are practicing "dollar diplomacy," by shipping a dollar bill into a letter and securing in return the Berea Citizen for either himself or some deserving friend.

Island City

Island City, May 6.—The oil men are getting along fine drilling, claiming indications good for oil.—The Graded School election went off quietly Saturday. Robert Morris and Ed Blake elected trustees.—The farmers are getting busy planting corn.—The board of trustees of our Graded School has employed William Caldwell as principal and Miss Elva Brewer assistant to teach our Graded School the coming year. We hope success will be theirs.—Misses Jessie and Grova Bowman were among the many in attendance at Union Church Sunday.—Mrs. Della Norris, of Lockland, O., will be with her parents, A. D. and Kate Bowman, soon.—Mrs. Gentry is going about again; we are glad to see her up again.—D. G. Wood passed through here recently, enroute to Clay County on business.—Gilbert Wilson, of Green Hall, was among a large crowd Sunday at Sunday-school. Gilbert used to be a regular visitor at our place.—Our Sunday-school is still progressing with large attendance.—A large crowd, with their girls and torches, went to Sexton Creek recently to set up with the red eyes and sun fish, as they are said to be on the shoals.—We would like to know how a certain representative can offer THE CITIZEN for 25 cents. I think it would be proper to call such a hall, as it is against the interest of the paper.

Seoville

Seoville, May 9.—The Rev. Wm. Marcum of Vincent closed a week's meeting at Clifty last Sunday. There were two additions and one of them was baptized Sunday afternoon.—Sunday-school at Clifty is progressing nicely with good attendance.—Miss Nannie Bonds left for Dayton, O., to-day where she will make an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Chester Dooley.—Calver Winn and family recently moved in the house of J. T. Mainous that was vacated by Charlie McCollum.—The school election passed off very quietly with Messrs. George Mainous and M. M. Flannery elected as trustees.—Mrs. M. C. Strong of Lexington is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Mainous.

GARRARD COUNTY

Harmony

Harmony, May 12.—G. B. Colson and wife attended the sale of Tom Wells at Crab Orchard last week, and report that everything sold high.—Dave Collett of this place bought a lot of corn at the Wells' sale paying \$7.75 per barrel.—W. H. Bryant of Cartersville preached at Harmony Baptist Church last Sunday.—The Rev. W. M. C. Hutchins and wife attended church at Holdons last Sunday and took dinner with John Tankersley and wife of that place.—The Misses Mae Jones and Elsie Hutchins were visiting at Mrs. W. McHutchins last week.—Dave Collett had the misfortune to lose a nice mule colt last week.—We are having some nice rains which were badly needed.—Old Uncle Jim Collett of this place has gone to visit his children in Grant County, Ky.—Luck to The Citizen!

ESTILL COUNTY

Locust Branch

Locust Branch, May 10.—Since the weather has become warmer people are beginning to plant corn.—The big frost which fell May 2nd did much damage to early plants.—There was a large crowd attended



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SPECIALTIES

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speaking at Beaver Pond last Tuesday night with Edward W. Mills as speaker.—The Rev. L. Johnson is holding a few days' meeting at Knob Lick with large attendance.—Mrs. Sarah Campbell visited her sister, Mrs. Bel Chrisman, near Paducah, one day last week.—Miss Dorothy Richardson of Red Lick visited Miss Ann Bicknell at this place last Sunday.—Miss Ann Bicknell, who is attending school at Berea, was visiting home folks Saturday and Sunday.—Gordon Powell and Miss Bessie French were married at the home of her sister, Mrs. Elbi Richardson, of Knob Lick; the Rev. L. Johnson officiated.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Conway

Conway, May 13.—The Rev. Brother Gooch filled his regular appointment at Fair View Church Saturday night and Sunday with large attendance.—Mrs. Minnie Hess from Richmond visited friends at this place last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cox and little son, Orval, from Wildie visited their parents, Mrs. James Cox Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Susie Beldon and her little nephew, James Russell, from Paris, are visiting her mother at Sulder this week.—Cash Johnson of Three Links visited his brother Tom, Saturday night and Sunday.—Walter Wren made a business trip to Berea Monday.—Mrs. Owen Terpin of Broadhead visited her granddaughter, Mrs. L. Cox, last week.—Mrs. Mat Howard, who has had the measles, is able to be out again.

Boone

Boone, May 11.—The Rev. Mr. Gooch filled his regular appointment at Fair View Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Dave Grant were here from Berea Sunday visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wren.—Cash Johnson of Three Links visited his brother, Tom Johnson, at this place Saturday and Sunday last. He is expected to be called to the U. S. Navy at any time.—Little Master J. H. Beldon is here from Paris visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Lucy Beldon.—Susie Beldon has returned home from Paris.—The wet weather

has put the farmers behind with their farming.

Wildie

Wildie, May 13.—T. G. Reynolds is attending court at Mt. Vernon.—Miss Sallie Stewart went to Biemond Saturday for a few days' stay.—Jesse Wren has purchased an auto.—Miss Gladden Proctor of Hiatt is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jas. Coffey.—Mrs. John Treadway of Terre Haute, Ind., is with her mother, Mrs. W. A. Coffey, for a few days.—Miss Addie Phillips spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Myrtle Lambert at Sulder.—Morris Phillips went to Covington Friday; came back Sunday with a new "Ford"—Mrs. Esmer Hayes continues very low.—Misses Ollie Jones and Bessie Lewis were home from Berea school Sunday and Monday.—Some of the farmers are having a little trouble with their corn not coming up good.—The heavy rain we had Sunday night will put the people behind with the farming.—Mrs. Will Eramman is improving.—Success to The Citizen and its many readers.

CLARK COUNTY

Log Lick

Log Lick, May 6.—The Rev. James Lunsford, of Dreyfus, came over last Saturday and preached three excellent sermons at the Log Lick Christian Church. We hope Brother Lunsford will preach here the rest of this year. J. H. Dawson, wife, and little daughter, Helen Ford, of Winchester, visited Dr. A. T. Neal and wife last Sunday.—The Sunday school at this place is just getting along fine with a large attendance.—The little child of Ben Stone, who was burned so bad about two months ago, was buried in the family grave yard last Saturday.—Measles and whooping cough have been very prevalent in this part of Clark County for several weeks past.—Bert Kerr took a load of cane seed to Winchester last Saturday, which he sold at \$4 a bushel.—The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Will, of College Hill, was brought here last Thursday and buried in the Log Lick cemetery. The bereaved parents have our sympathy.



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